VOL. 76 NO. 11

textile bulletin

NOVEMBER • 1950

L.U.N.C.
Commerce R. R.

Technical discussions evolving from meetings of mill supervisors at Auburn, Ala., and Draper, N. C., are reported on Pages 61 through 66.

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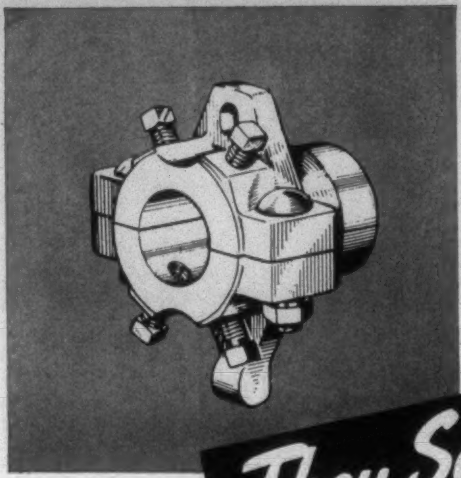

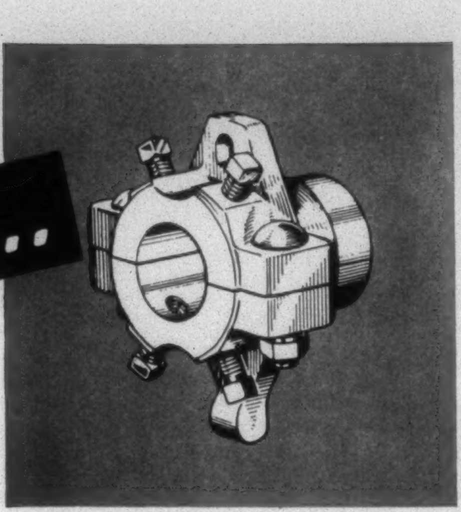

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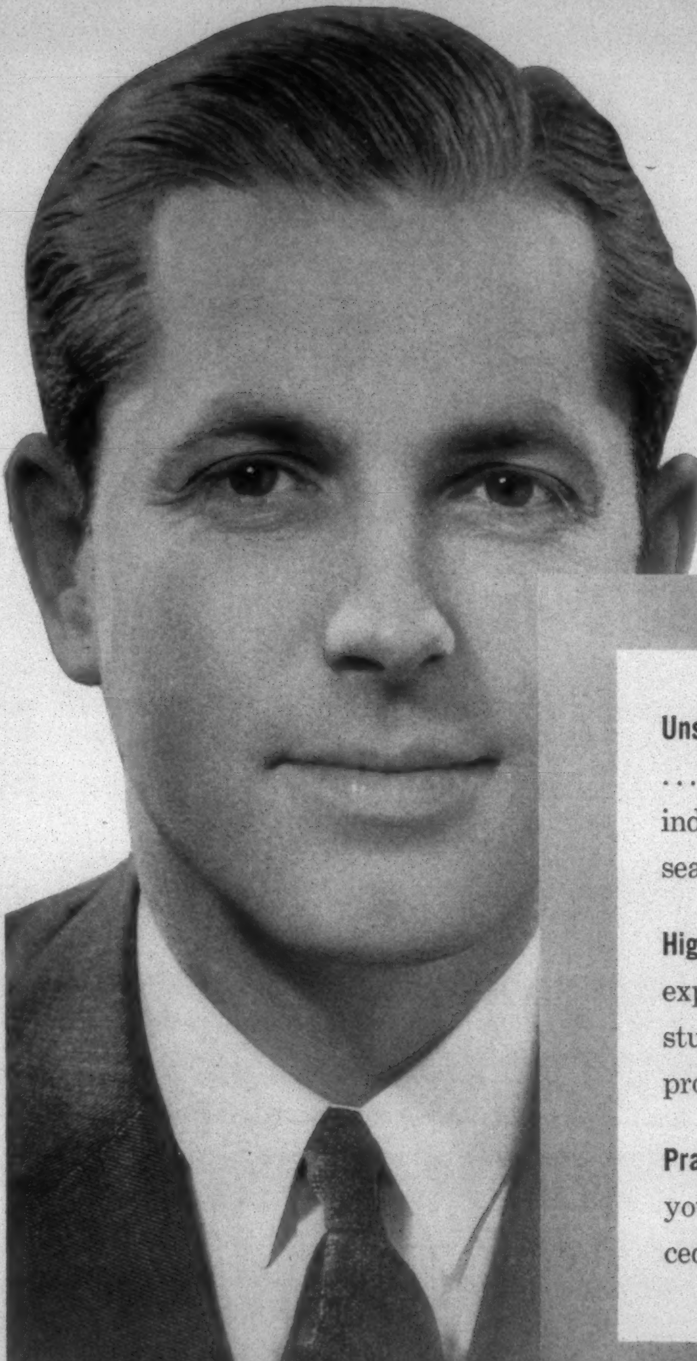

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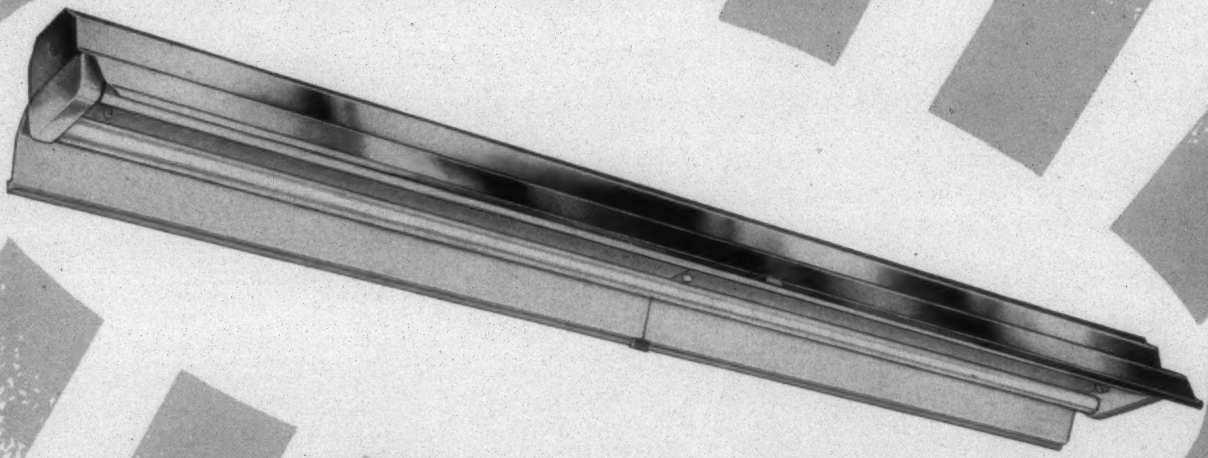

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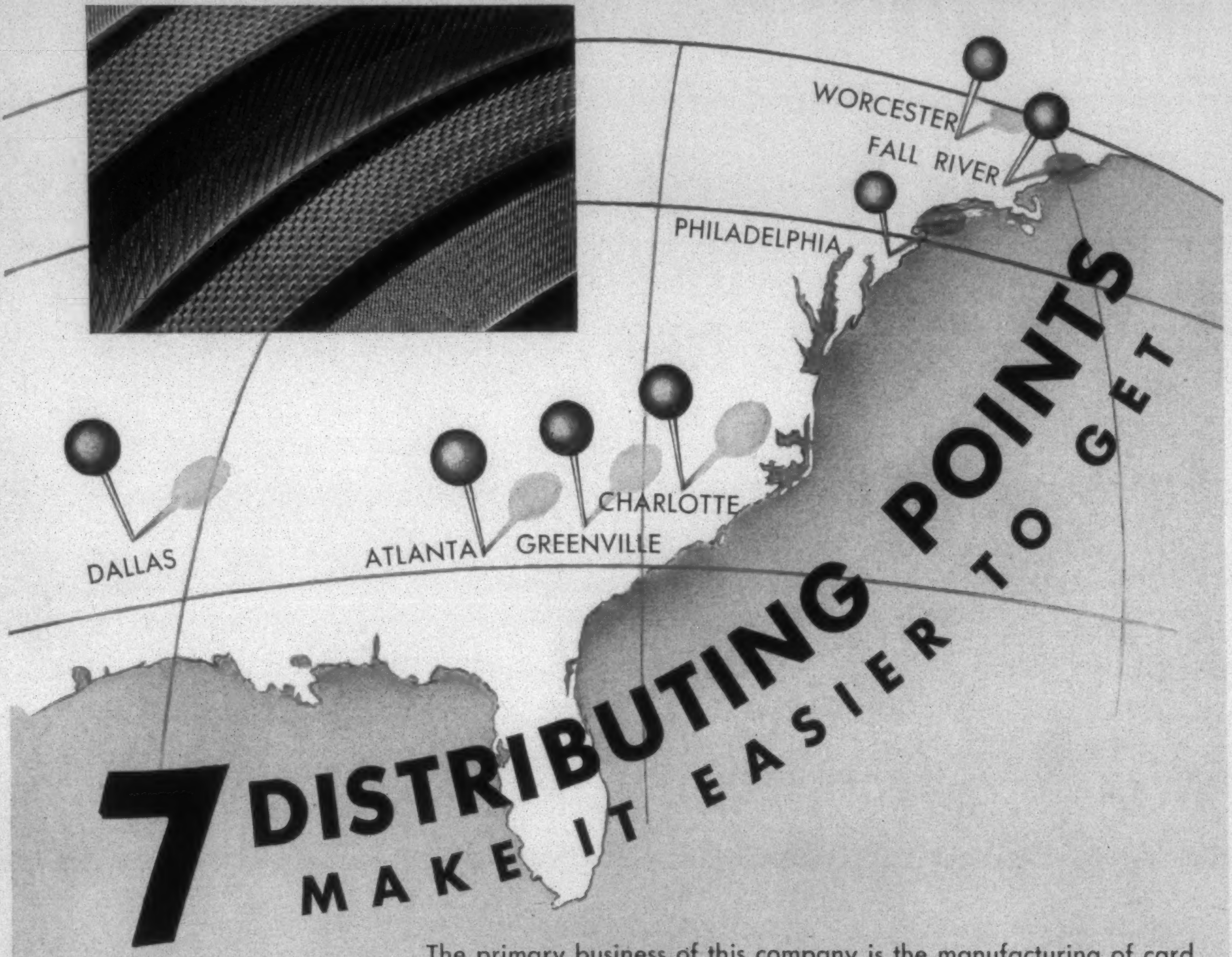

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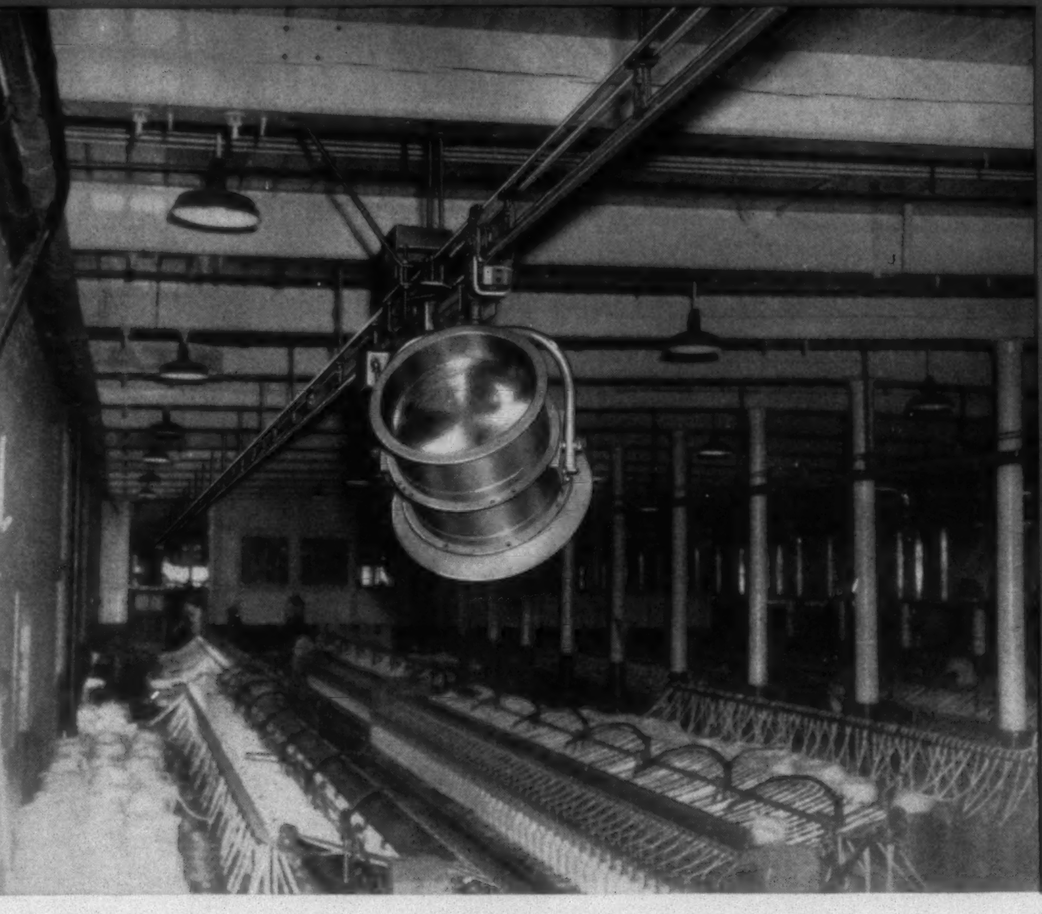

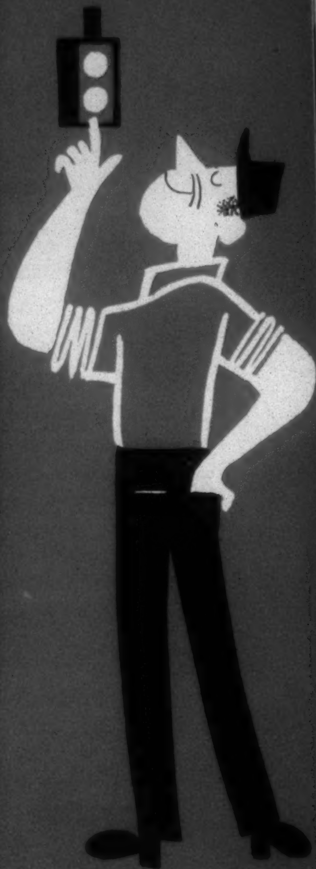

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Business As Un-usual

THE words *usual* or *normal* are deceptive terms. There has been nothing usual or normal about business for the past five years, or 25 years, or 100 years. And there can't be anything usual about the business problems created by the pull and tug of buyers' and sellers' markets influenced by wars and depressions and by the political anxiety created by international friction.

Business is sensitive to political news and jumpy of gossip and hearsay. But the market places of America are busier than ever because civilian needs are great, regardless of stimulus by war or the rumors of war. We have to take the day in our stride, and treat the unusual as ordinary but *always worthy* of our notice.

The wheels of trade move on regardless of the clouds on the horizon. World leaders for centuries have opened speeches with the phrase, "In these perilous days," or "In this dark moment in world history." The world has existed from year to year and crisis to crisis, and we have survived and in a clumsy fashion have forged ahead as a civilized people. We are faced with atomic threat, but it is no more startling than was the discovery of gunpowder, and no more loaded with the stuff of good and evil than the invention of the printing press or the discovery of electricity.

Let's take a look at the condition as well as the position of our economy in the light of the facts for 1950: (1) More people are gainfully employed than ever before—61 million. (2) More people are paid more wages than ever before. The average weekly wage is $59.02. (3) There are more consumers now than ever before; 49 million families, 151 million persons. (4) More money is being spent by consumers. Disposable income is at the all-time high level of 159.5 billion dollars, an amount which provides a generous cushion between a meagre subsistance level and a standard of comfort for all. (5) More goods and services are being produced than ever before—at an annual rate of 270 billion dollars. (6) And with all the spending, savings remain high, at the rate of 11 billions for 1950 and an accumulated backlog of 175 billion in personal thrift. (7) Private enterprise is holding its own at post-war levels. There are 3,925,000 operating businesses while the commercial failure rate lags at half the rate of the past 50 years.

American citizens are stockholders in an amazing enterprise, the equal of which the world has never known. Are we too close to it all to comprehend the magnitude and the magnificance of the achievement of the past 174 years of our history? Our country has grown great, rich and powerful because of the sense of adventure of its pioneers. Our cities, our farms, our industries, our systems of transportation and communication are the fruits of their enterprise, their willingness to accept the calculated risk. Caution was part of the calculated risk, but never timidity, nor the demand for security against the minor hazards which the courageous and intrepid pathfinder observes and side-steps daily. All life from day to day is a risk, and it is accepted under the full glare of the sun. Each day in business has its hazards and rewards, and we must face them with a sense of excitement, meeting new obstacles as well as new opportunities.

What we need at the moment is a confident approach to the problems at hand. Confidence, like fear, is contagious, and both inflence the events of tomorrow. When people are able to buy what they want, we have prosperity. When people buy more than they can consume, we have inflation. When they buy only what they need, we have a depression. Prosperity thrives in a sunny, generous climate. It cannot survive on a subsistence level. It needs the incentive for better things; it needs the margin to be shared with others; it needs the improved facilities of the home, the school, the church, and the theater.

Let business proceed then, as *unusual,* knowing that our plans must show courage for the day. We can proruce the stuff of victory as fast as it is called for by the men at the front. But there are ten civilian dollars to be spent for every military dollar at present. There are no bystanders in morern warfare—innocent or otherwise—and the needs as well as the risks of the civilian are part of any over-all defense program. The civilian is always with us, in quiet or troubled years, and his mind and muscle are as necessary to the military machine at home as are the courage and blood of his sons at the front.

The formula for today, then, is to work for our requirements at home and abroad, to sell vigorously for maximum distribution of our wares to the people who want the benefits of our lathes, looms and plowshares. We have always had problems, some serious and some distorted by the mirages ahead. Our country and our people have the ability to meet and overcome them all, both the real and the fancied difficulties. Business goes on as un-usual, requiring the attention of management to events of the day and the hour, because we eat, sleep, work, play and do business one day at a time.

Every account must be considered on its individual merits as a current credit risk and as a long-term, profit-building outlet. Every account must be sold to its needs, and to its importance as a part of your distribution set-up. There is always the need for facts, just as there is always the need for light to show the way around any problem. Let us go forward then—with BUSINESS AS *UN-USUAL.—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.*

The Industry, 1940-50

TODAY, the dyeing industry is in a far better position to meet stringent government demands for vat dyed textiles than during the early 1940s. Since 1940, a vast modernization program has been underway, with the result that schedules for high quality dyeings have been speeded up considerably. Increases in production capacity for fast dyes and auxiliary chemicals to keep up with the increased demand are also under way; and it is expected that the newer processes, requiring fewer workers, will reduce competition for scarce personnel.

The greatest acceleration of production is in the piece goods dyeing field where continuous processes have been installed. These combine the advantages of pigment padding vat dyes with extremely rapid reduction and fixation at temperatures in the vicinity of 212° F. Operating continuously at cloth

FROM CIBA RESEARCH

AUXILIARY PRODUCTS

- LYOFIX SBK
- MIGASOL PJ
- SAPAMINE WL, FLK, KW PASTE
- UVITEX RS, RT, WS

DYESTUFFS

- CHLORANTINE
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  - Fast Bordeaux RCW
- COPRANTINE
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  - Rubine RLL
  - Blue BLL
  - Violet BLL
- CLOTH FAST
  - Bordeaux B
- NEOLAN
  - Green 8G
  - Green BF
- SYNCHROMATE
  - Navy Blue B
- CIBACETE
  - Brilliant Pink 4BN
  - Diazo Black 3GC
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speeds of 80 to 200 yards per minute, this type of equipment could probably turn out as much as 7,000 yards per minute, or 1,000,000,000 per single shift year; this, with less than 300 men directly operating the dyeing ranges.

In the yarn dyeing field, new package dyeing equipment has been widely installed so there should now be no difficulty in meeting increased requirements for vat dyed yarn. In 1940, few package dyehouses had the necessary equipment, soft water, hot water, and steam supplies to vat dye lots in less than 2½ hours. Well-designed new equipment and a clearer knowledge of the factors in high-speed production have enabled many package dyehouses to meet expanding demands for fast colors in civilian and military fabrics.

In the warp dyeing field, the time-consuming multi-pass procedure of 1940 which does not secure full fastness of vat dyes has been replaced in several dyehouses by a single well-penetrated, very fast dyeings at a rate up to 24-15,000-yard 400-end long chain warps in about six hours. Installation of closed-kier circulating equipment for dyeing warped beams also contributes to improved production.

1950 and the following years probably will see an increase of purchases of vat dyed textiles, and the dyeing industry has the satisfaction of knowising that its modernization program is keeping pace and should be able to meet requirements.—*Dyelines and By-lines,* Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co.

Orlon Comes South

IF Orlon acrylic fiber can give something desirable, it will be used, and everyone will benefit. If it cannot, it will, of course, die on the vine. It is not enough to replace, or substitute for some existing material. The profit, to all concerned, will come only when the contributions of the material widen the market, when more people, for example, decide to have more curtains because they can be assured of a more satisfactory and longer-lasting product.

I think this has been borne out by the history of cotton textiles in recent years. Certainly it is true that the various synthetic yarns have had a profound effect upon the American textile industry, yet the synthetics currently account for only 20 per cent of the total consumption of textile fibers. It is simply a case of broadening the use. In 1920, when synthetics were a negligible factor, the average American used about 27 pounds of cotton and wool a year. The last figures I saw indicate that the current rate of consumption is something like 33 pounds a year, in addition to seven pounds of rayon and a pound or two of other fibers—so cotton has lost little if any ground. I see no conflict here for I am sure that as the synthetic textile industry grows, the entire textile field will expand along with it.

It is perhaps fitting that the synthetic fiber industry should find its focus in the South, where cotton has so long been an economic factor of great importance. We have been here since the '20s, when our second rayon yarn plant opened at Old Hickory, Tenn. Since that time, we have built our acetate plant at Waynesboro, Va., the viscose rayon plant at Richmond, and nylon plants at Martinsville, Va., and Chattanooga. A third unit, as you know, is now planned in North Carolina.

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Don't you believe it! If anyone approaches you with products they swear to be exact imitations of NON-FLUID OIL, *at a lower price*, don't you believe it! The basic factors in all industrial production preclude paying a little and getting a lot . . . Remember, you only get what you pay for!

NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

our total investment in plants and inventories is located in 14 Southern states. There is little doubt that this will go beyond the half-way points in the near future when projects now authorized come into actual operation. I think this is evidence enough that we like to do business here, and that we have over a long period enjoyed a degree of mutual esteem of which we are proud.

And of course this is not the end. Let us consider Orlon acrylic only as an example of the contribution a free industry can make to a free economy—let us look forward to an ever greater nation, proud of the strong sinews of its industry—a shining example to the world of the great accomplishments created by a society of free men.—*Crawford H. Greenewalt,* president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at opening of May Plant, Camden, S. C.

The Competition Cries

NEW ENGLAND'S jealous sniping at Southern industrialists and Southern labor, and its clumsy attempts to undermine and demoralize Southern industry, reached an new limit last week. It helps to explain in part why Northern industry is to some extent losing out to Southern enterprise.

The New Englanders sent a delegation to Washington to urge that Congress increase the legal minimum wage, which no Southern industry is paying to any but the rawest unskilled labor, and even asked the federal bureaucracy to use its power to fix minimum wages on the manufacture of goods under government contracts.

The amazing part of it is that the difference between the wage Southern textile plants are paying and the minimum proposed by the New Englanders (the same wage they claim to be paying) cannot begin to explain the difference between the productivity of Southern plants. Nor can it account for the difference they claimed exists between the profits of their own plants and those of the South.

This alleged wage differential and the so-called tax advantage are the devices Northern industry has fallen back on to explain to themselves the growing industrialization of the South and the movement of many manufacturing enterprises, notably textiles, from the North to the South. They have continually tried to prove that Southern industry has been taking some kind of unfair advantage. It isn't so.

The secret of the success of Southern industry is not wage differentials, for they are rapidly being wiped out and those remaining are so slight as to be inconsequential. It is not, either, tax differentials, for the only taxes that really bother industry these days are federal taxes.

The secret lies in the ability of Southern workers to produce, in the proximity of the raw materials, in the favorable climate which reduces both the cost of manufacturing and the cost of living for workers and management alike, and in the fact that the South is becoming the greatest market in the country, as the income of its people increases. And that income is increasing without any help either from Northern interests, the Federal Government, or their lobbyists and bureaucrats.

The South is on the march and no amount of crying on the part of the "competition" is going to stop it.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

for WOOL, COTTON, RAYON and other Synthetics and LOOSE MATERIALS

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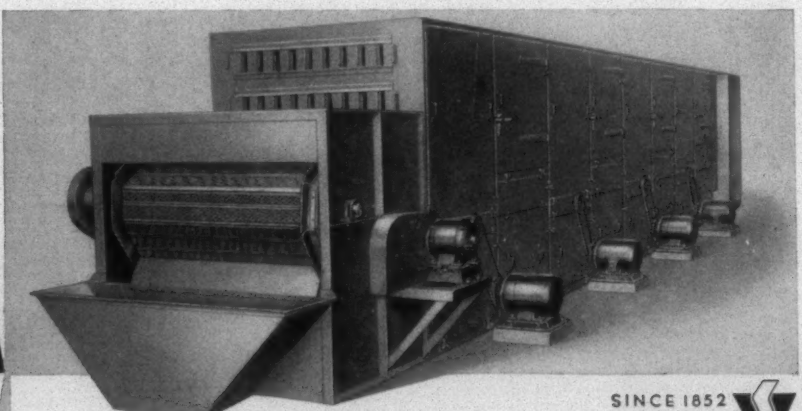
SARGENT'S CONTRA-FLOW Single Apron Dryer



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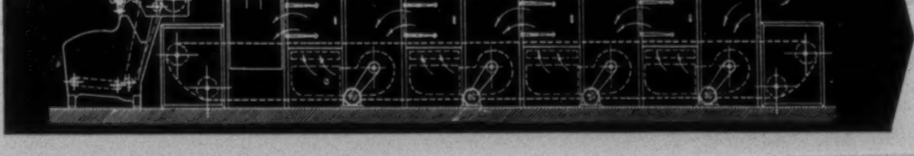


Schematic diagram of the SARGENT CONTRA-FLOW SINGLE APRON DRYER showing direction of travel of air through fans and heating elements. Material travels in opposite direction.

The P.A. gets a new job

...and an old story!

THE PURCHASING AGENT said, "You again!"

The Calgon salesman reached out his hand. "Uh-huh. Congratulations on your new job. Anything I can do?"

"ANYTHING *you* can do?" the P.A. said after the handshake. "This isn't the woolen company, you know. Over there we had a dozen operations where the technical men wouldn't take anything but Calgon."

"Neither would you", the Calgon salesman reminded him, "after that time when . . ."

"LET'S SKIP THAT ONE", said the P.A., "I was new to the business then. How was I to know that our men would ever want technical service from your experts?"

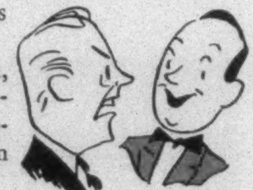
"WHY NOT? Your men have so many problems that they can't possibly investigate all of them thoroughly, while our men are specialists in water treatment. For example—did you know that iron or copper in a raincoat fabric can mess up the vulcanizing process and that Calgon in the water supply prevents it?"

"I'll check into that one", said the P.A. "Raincoat fabrics are in our line".

AND "SO ARE RAYONS", the salesman reminded him. "Do you ever run into a case where the same lot shows variations in finish? Try shelling up the goods with water containing Calgon — and watch the smile on your finisher's face".

THE P.A. tried to break in. "That's interesting, but . . ."

"And", continued the salesman, "your dyer may have difficulty penetrating delustered acetate rayon fabrics. We can show him how he can lick that problem with Calgon".



THE P.A. tried again, but the salesman went right on. "Speaking of dyeing," he said, "You never have any scum on the dye bath when Calgon . . ."

With a mighty effort the P.A. cut in. "Save your breath", he advised. "One of the first things that greeted me here was a requisition for Calgon. I'll admit that you've given me some new ideas but you don't have to sell an old textile man like me on Calgon and Calgon Inc.

"SURE, I know. But, shucks, Calgon is such a good salesman for itself, that I have a tough time keeping my sales talk polished up, as I was saying . . ."

"AND, as *I* was saying, here's the order for Calgon — marked rush!"

"OKAY . . . OKAY." The Calgon man picked up his hat. "You really haven't changed a bit, have you?"

**T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.*

HAGAN
HALL
BUROMIN
CALGON

calgon, inc.

A SUBSIDIARY OF
HAGAN CORPORATION

HAGAN BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

5 big reasons for using Houghton Sizing Compound:

(as revealed in mill check-ups of spun rayon sizing, comparing former process with combinations of Houghto-Size and Houghto-Wax)

1. Greater breaking strength

Houghton formula: 14.9% over unsized

Former formula: 4.0%

Blends of dull viscose and acetate comparatively sized show greater increase in breaking strength when Houghton compounds are used.

2. More size added

By Houghton formula: 11.7%

By former formula: 8.3%

3. Less shedding

Lint around looms collected after two days' comparative run showed 14 lbs. of shed from warps sized by former process . . . only 8 lbs. from warps sized with Houghton compounds. More size is added, *and* more size stays where needed!

4. Lower cost

Houghton formula: 14 lbs. added ingredients

Former formula: 46 lbs. added ingredients

PLUS

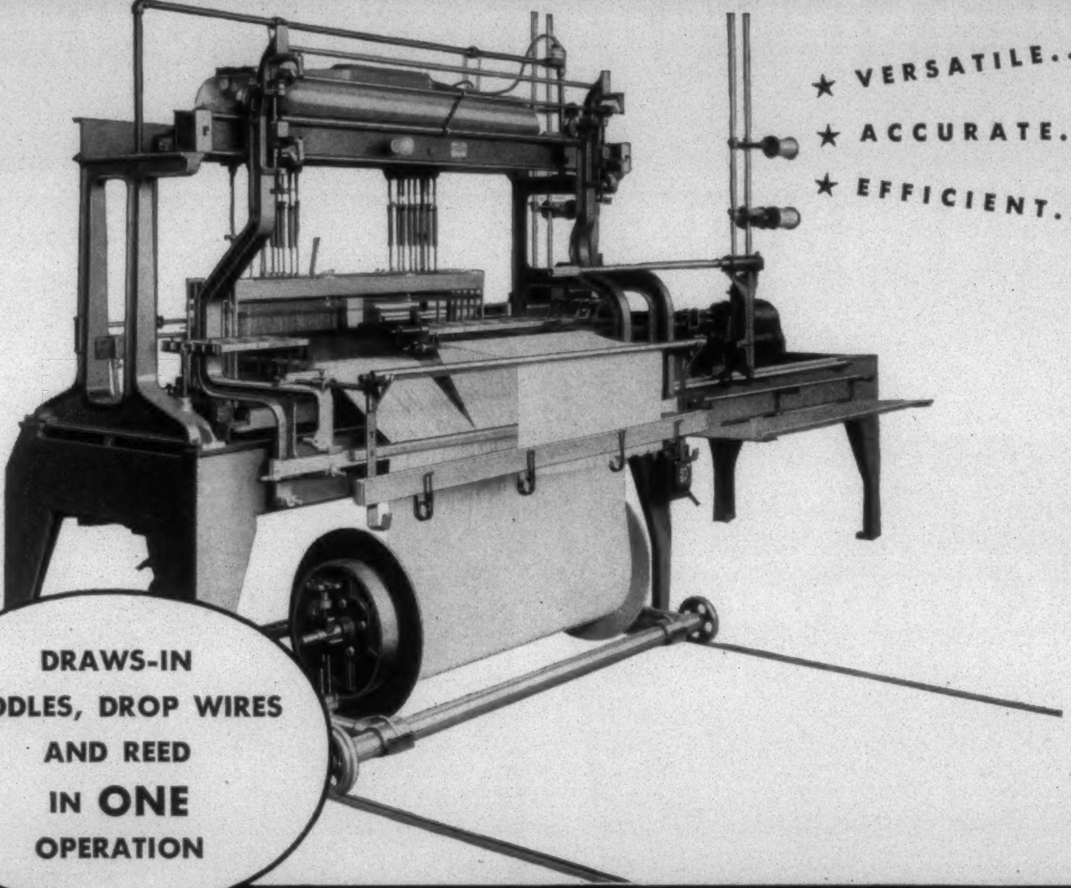
5. BETTER WEAVING!

Loom efficiency increased from 90% to 96%!

HOUGHTO-SIZE

MADE BY E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLOTTE

BARBER-COLMAN



★ VERSATILE...
★ ACCURATE...
★ EFFICIENT...

**DRAWS-IN
HEDDLES, DROP WIRES
AND REED
IN ONE
OPERATION**

DRAWING-IN MACHINE

FOR EXAMPLE...
Here are figures from an actual drawing-in operation in a well-known mill. The beam has 3,528 ends of 60s cotton. The machine draws in 4 harness and 2 banks of drop wires from a flat sheet. For a complete cycle, *including loading, drawing-in, and unloading*, the machine produces at the rate of...
4,615 ends per hour

The machine shown above is our Model DSH — an ideal size for mills in which the looms have a small number of weaving elements. The maximum capacity of this model is 6 harness, 4 banks of drop wires, and reed. Like other models, it is available in various lengths to suit the requirements of the mill, up to a maximum harness frame length of 126". All Barber-Colman Drawing-In Machines will handle flat sheet, end-and-end lease (single or double), single beam split sheet, or two-beam work. With suitable beam carriages, it will work from beams up to 32" diameter. *For details on the possible use of one of these machines in your mill, consult your Barber-Colman representative.*

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND MUNICH, GERMANY

COTTON loves the sun

DU PONT VAT COLORS on cotton are colors that will still look bright after being exposed to sunlight, laundering, perspiration, etc. They yield the best over-all fastness available on cotton today.

The Du Pont line includes PONSOL* (anthraquinone-type dyes), SULFANTHRENE* (thioindigoid and related dyes), and LEUCOSOL* (specially prepared anthraquinone types for printing). Why not investigate these colors? Our Technical Staff will work with you in turning out dye jobs which assure customer color-satisfaction.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.),
Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

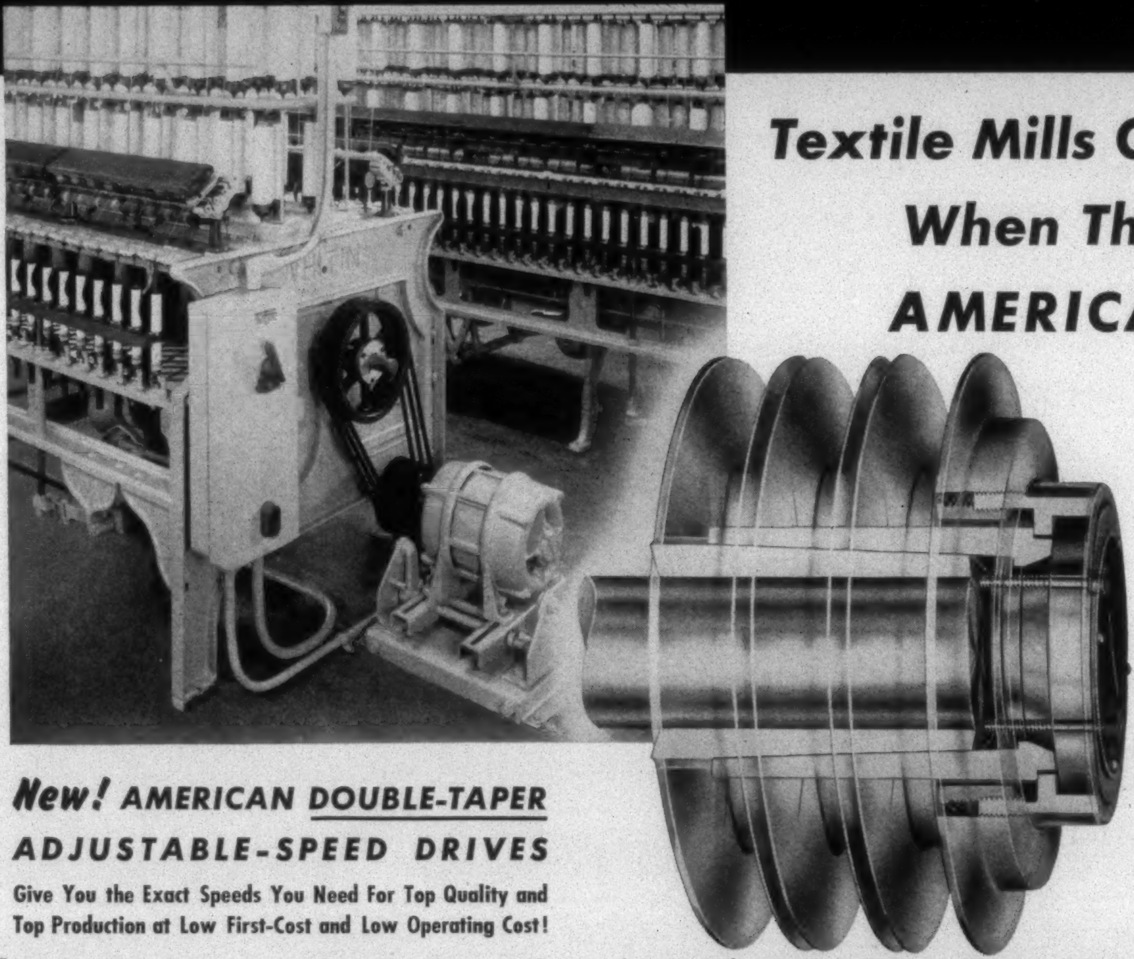
Always dye with an eye to the end use

Du Pont Dyestuffs

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Improved Quality? Yes! Increased Production?



Textile Mills Get When They AMERICAN

New! AMERICAN DOUBLE-TAPER ADJUSTABLE-SPEED DRIVES

Give You the Exact Speeds You Need For Top Quality and Top Production at Low First-Cost and Low Operating Cost!

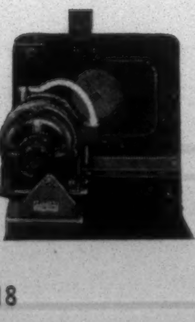
● Textile men know the importance of proper machine speed—the precise speed at which top quality is maintained at maximum production and lowest cost. Until now, textile men have had to compromise on these three benefits. They had to sacrifice quality or production by using "set-speed" drives or run the risk of high maintenance costs by using expensive and often troublesome variable-speed mechanisms.

The new American Double-Taper Adjustable-Speed Drives do away with these problems. They insure improved quality, increased production and reduced costs because they make it possible to get and maintain just the right speed at both low first-cost and minimum maintenance. Vibration, fretting corrosion and freezing of adjusting mechanism are eliminated.

The secret of the operating advantages of these drives is in the double-taper hub construction of American Adjustable-Diameter Sheaves. These double-taper hubs are made up of tapered bushings which make the sheaves easy to mount and dismount and tapered sleeves which lock all flanges into "solid", trouble-free sheaves.

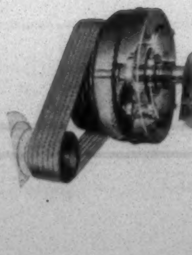
Send the coupon below for complete information on these new, unique drives. They will permit you to improve the quality of your product, increase your production and keep both your first-cost and operating cost down.

Other AMERICAN DRIVES Designed for Efficient Textile Mill Applications



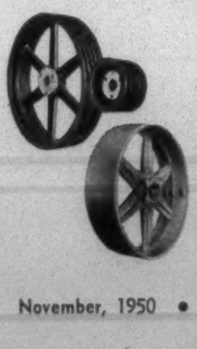
AMERICAN ECON-O-MATIC SPINNING FRAME DRIVES

These drives eliminate belt slip because the motor mounting is designed so that the reaction torque of the motor automatically adjusts belt tension to the load. High starting tension for heavy starting load—normal running tension for normal running load.



AMERICAN REDUCTION DRIVES

Shaft-mounted American Reduction Drives give you any speed below 154 r.p.m. They are easy to install, are quiet and trouble-free. They are available with the unique American Torque-Arm Overload Release which provides instantaneous mechanical protection for both machine and drive in case of jam or shock loads.



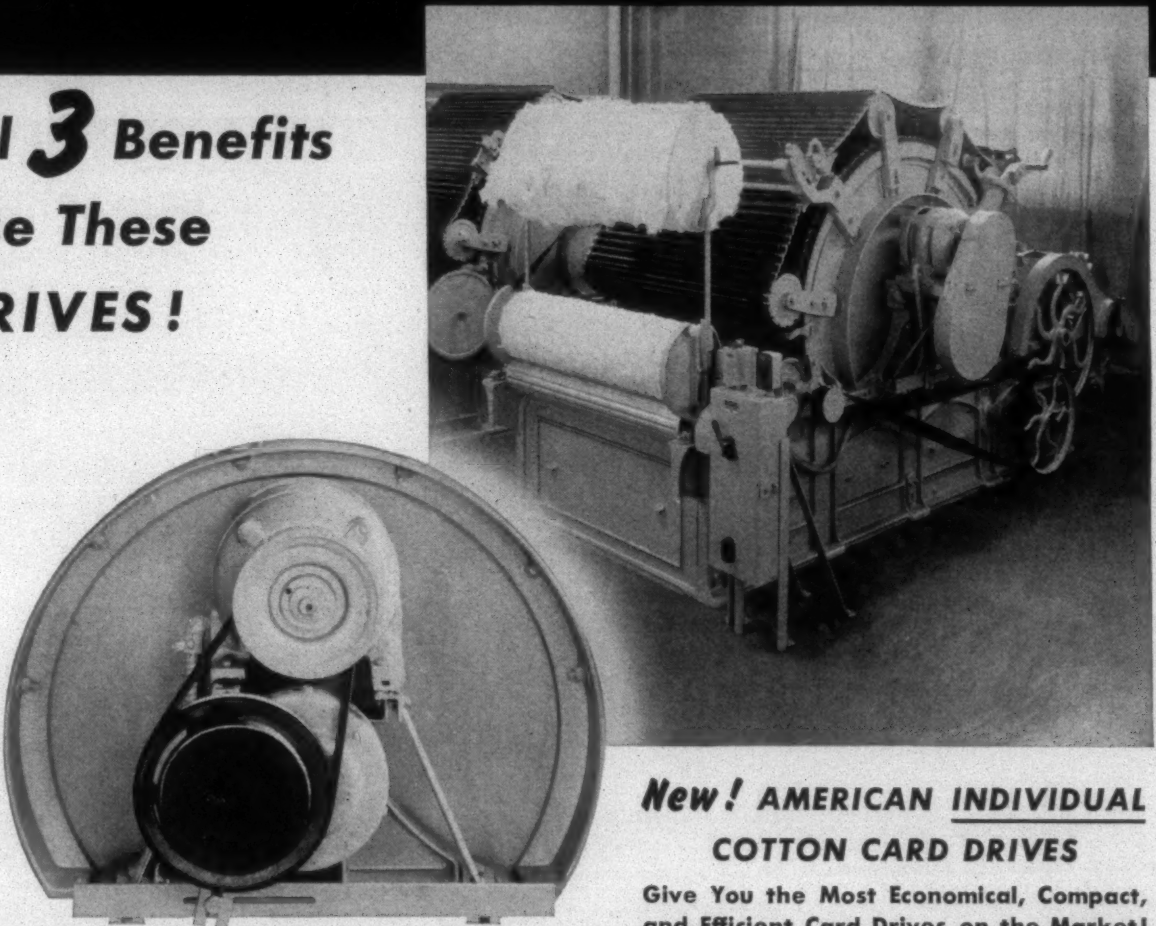
AMERICAN WEDGBELT and FLAT BELT DRIVES

American Wedgbelt Drives are clean, quiet and efficient. Sheaves have split tapered bushings for easy mounting and dismounting.

American Steel Split Pulleys are strong, light in weight and true-running. American Hi-Torque Motor Pulleys, made of compressed and treated plywood, provide extra friction and wear qualities.

Yes! Reduced Costs? *Yes!*

All 3 Benefits Use These DRIVES!



New! AMERICAN INDIVIDUAL COTTON CARD DRIVES

Give You the Most Economical, Compact, and Efficient Card Drives on the Market!

● These new, modern card drives give textile mills all the advantages of improved quality, increased production and reduced cost demanded by today's market. They make possible more efficient plant layout, better lighting, improved air conditioning and better all-around plant "housekeeping"—factors important in meeting current quality, production and cost standards.

Improved quality and increased production are made possible because these drives eliminate line shafting and permit a 20% variation in speed for each individual card. The elimination of line shafting and its attendant oil drip allows for better lighting and duct-type ventilation. Through the variable-speed feature, each card can be set at the precise speed for best quality at maximum production regardless of the fibres being processed.

First cost is low because the drives are simple, consisting of a single-reduction helical-gear unit, an adjustable-speed V-belt drive, and a unique centrifugal clutch, all driven by a standard motor with standard controls. The entire drive is easy and inexpensive to install. The reduction unit mounts directly on the card cylinder shaft and the motor support is bolted to the card pedestal bearing. The entire drive nests compactly in the card arch with no floor obstructions and ample aisle clearance because the complete drive extends only 3¼" beyond the end of the shaft.

Get all the facts on the quality, production and cost advantages these modern Individual Card Drives offer. Mail the coupon below for information at no obligation.

AMERICAN DRIVES

The American Pulley Company
4234 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia 29, Pa.

Please rush us complete engineering data on the following American Drives:

- ☐ Double-Taper Adjustable-Speed Drives
- ☐ Individual Cotton Card Drives
- ☐ Econ-o-matic Spinning Frame Drives
- ☐ Reduction Drives
- ☐ Wedgbelt and Flat Belt Drives

NAME____________________
COMPANY____________________
ADDRESS____________________
CITY__________ZONE_____STATE________

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY
STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

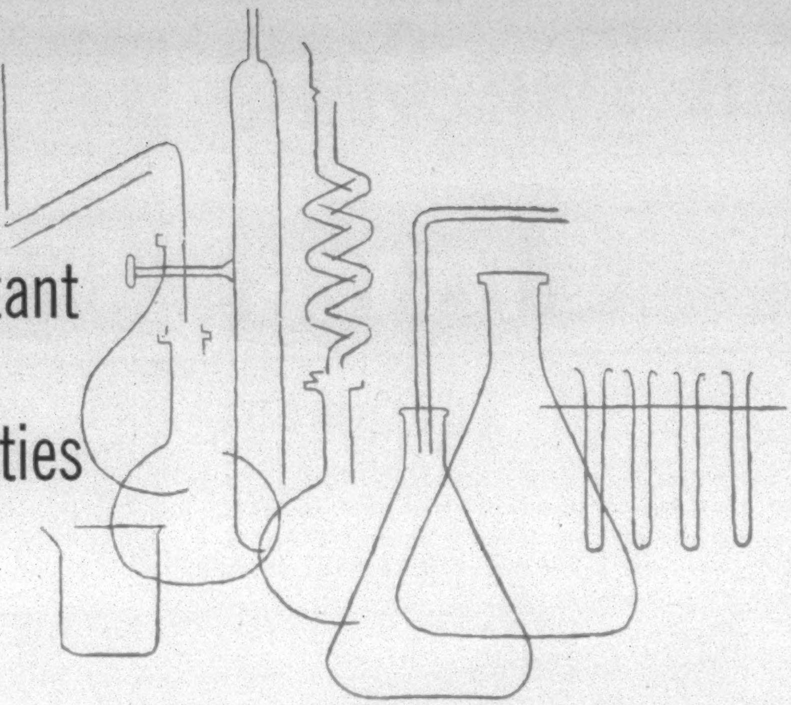
Production profits from beginning to end are yours—*if* your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.

Simply write,
wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

check your textile chemical needs with Warwick's important series of chemical specialties for the textile industry



ANTILUSTROLE*	dullers
APPRAMINE*	cationic softeners
APPRETOLE*	anionic softeners
EUMERCIN*	mercerizing assistants
FORMASET*	textile resins
IMPREGNOLE* and NORANE*	water repellents
LANOLE*	tar and grease removers
ORGANOSOL	coatings for textiles and paper
PLASTISOL	for coating and molding
SETOLE*	textile resins
SULFANOLE*	synthetic detergents
WARCOFIX*	color fixatives
WARCO GFI*	gas fading inhibitor
WARCOLENE*	finishing oils
WARCONYL*	fire retardants
WARCOSAN*	wetting and rewetting agents
WARCOSOL*	penetrants
WEAVE-LOK*	non-slip finish

Warwick technical advisors, with their wide knowledge of textile chemicals and processes, are available for consultation.

SUNTONE*
pigment printing colors for textiles and plastics

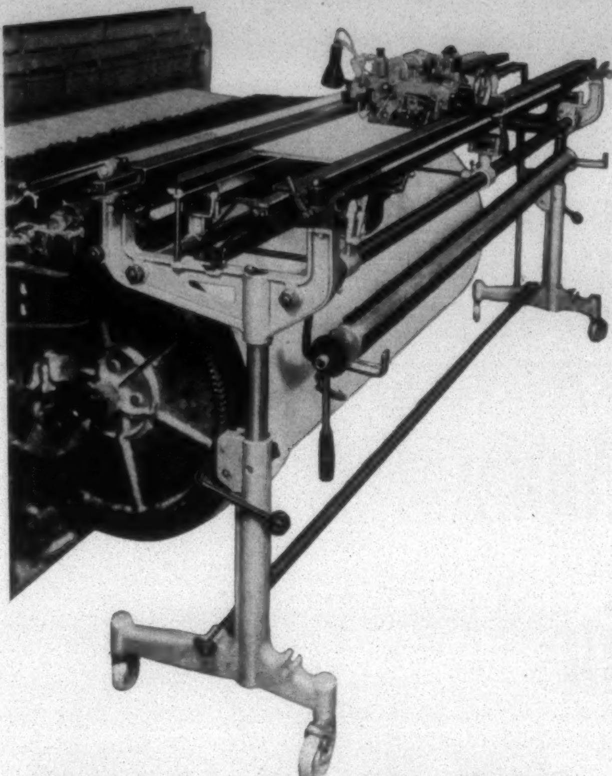
WARWICK
CHEMICAL COMPANY

WARWICK CHEMICAL COMPANY, DIVISION Sun **CHEMICAL** CORPORATION **10th STREET and 44th AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK**

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cut Your Costs with USTER Equipment

Uster Warp Preparation and Quality Control Equipment offers unprecedented possibilities for lowering labor costs, reducing down-time, and controlling and improving quality.



"Little Uster" Warp Tying Machine

Saves 30% to 70% in tying time on any material. Ties portable or stationary. Ties up to 118 inch warps at one "bite". Incomparably fast, efficient, and versatile. More than 2,000 in operation. Request Booklet No. 72 for details.

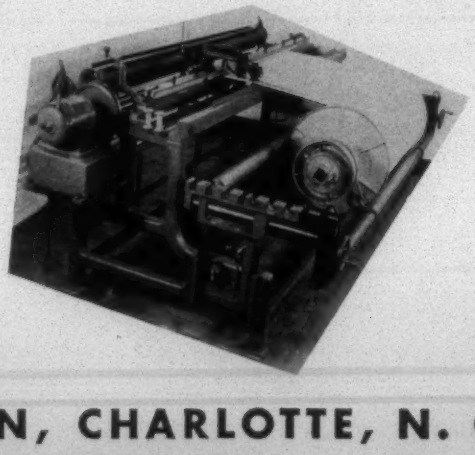
Uster Evenness Tester

More than fifty percent of all spun yarns produced will, by the end of this year, be under the control of the Uster Evenness Tester—the standard by which yarns are made, bought, and sold. Mills with the Uster no longer guess—they know how well every card, drawing frame, comber, roving, and spinning frame is doing its job. Machinery faults are localized and corrections made for maintaining performance to produce yarns in accordance with predetermined standards. Request Booklet No. 102 for details.

Gentsch Warp Leasing Machine

Puts an "end-and-end" lease in warps automatically at the rate of 12,000 ends per hour. No labor required except for loading and unloading which takes a few minutes only.

Warp preparation and weaving is speeded up and simplified with the use of the Gentsch. Slasher capacity may be increased—tying-in time decreased—crossed ends and doublings eliminated—weaving qualities improved and mending reduced. Ask for Booklet No. 12 for details.



Arrangements have been completed to manufacture parts for Uster equipment in the United States, should this become necessary.

In Canada:
Hugh Williams & Co.
47 Colborne Street
Toronto, Ontario

USTER CORPORATION, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
80 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.

The Best-known Name in Spinning-Frame Speed-up!

M . . . Millions of spindles (more than 8,000,000) are today turning out more and better yarn through being equipped with Meadows Ball Bearing Tension Pulleys.

E . . . End-down and "Monday Morning Band Trouble" can be materially reduced by the even tension Meadows keep on bands or tape at all times.

A . . . And this increased quality and production is achieved at lower cost — because Meadows Ball Bearing Tension Pulleys use less power, and never drag due to lint or dirt.

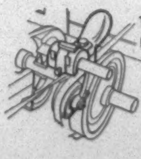
D . . . Don't let old equipment pull down production and profits another minute. Investigate the possibilities of modernizing with Meadows Conversions. This Conversion consists

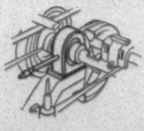
O . . . of silent chain drive, ball bearing jack studs, individual driving pulleys, high-strength ground and polished shafting (mounted on heavy duty ball bearings), and ball bearing tape tension pulley assemblies

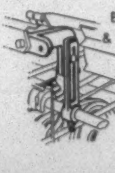
W . . . which will increase output to the point where your old frames can be made competitive, both in quality and quantity of production, with new frames.

S . . . Send us your inquiries. We will be glad to have one of our representatives survey and estimate your frames without obligation, within their territories.

We engineer and service each installation, design and manufacture all parts.


TENSION PULLEYS


BALL BEARINGS


BRACKETS & SHAFTING

ALUMINUM SEPARATORS

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

MEADOWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

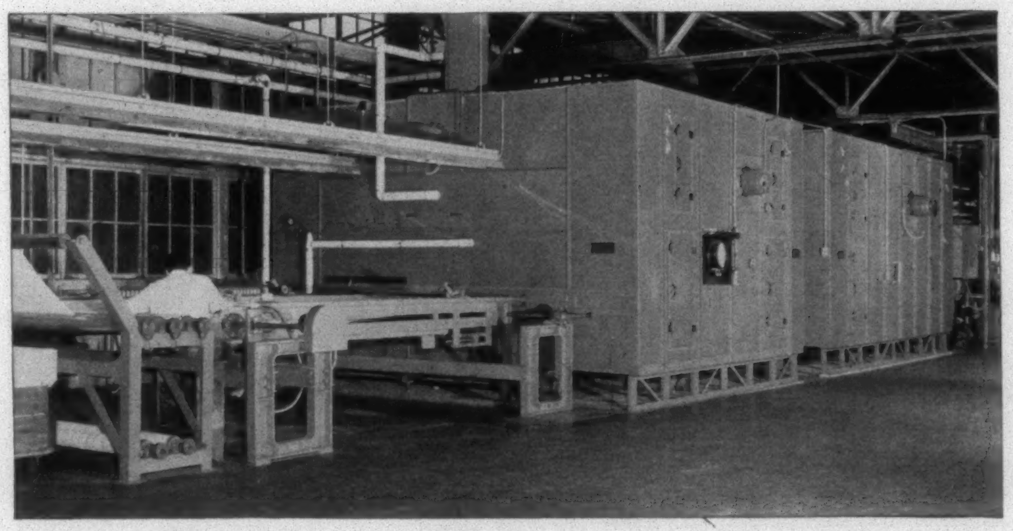
Representatives: JAMES P. COLEMAN, P. O. Box 1351, Greenville, South Carolina • WALTER S. COLEMAN, P. O. Box 722, Salisbury, North Carolina • MATTHEWS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 93-A Broadway, Providence, Rhode Island • SAM HOGG, Atlanta, Georgia

For flexibility in

NYLON SETTING

investigate

PROCTOR EQUIPMENT



Whether you manufacture a nylon fabric as heavy as sailcloth—or as light as net—Proctor equipment is available to insure you a *perfect setting.*

As a result of considerable research and a long period of test work in the field—Proctor engineers were able to develop two basic types of equipment for nylon setting. Both types have established performance records in commercial installations. Hundreds of thousands of yards of nylon fabrics have been set in these two types of equipment.

One type is for setting woven fabrics and is designed to handle nylon cloth either under tension or slack, in the same machine. With this equipment installed in your mill, it is possible to set, in the same unit, crepes, spuns, and other goods which must be handled in a tension free manner, as well as industrial cloths, upholstery fabrics, and other goods requiring tension and contact setting.

The other basic type is used for setting tricots, simplexes, laces, nets, and similar fabrics. So well designed is this equipment, that leading manufacturers are obtaining excellent setting on tricot fabrics up to 110" wide.

For dependable results in nylon setting—investigate Proctor dependable equipment.

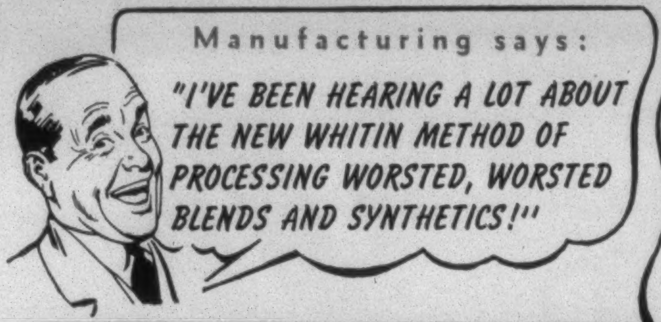
Much Proctor drying equipment and textile machinery is covered in full or in part by patents or patents pending.

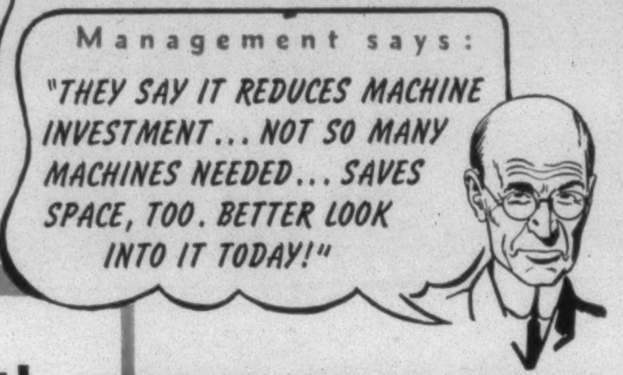
PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ · INC ·

679 TABOR ROAD · PHILADELPHIA 20 · PA ·

Designers and Manufacturers of

AUTOMATIC BLENDING and STOCK CONVEYING EQUIPMENT • CARDING and GARNETTING MACHINES • DRYERS for STOCK • YARN • PIECE GOODS • NYLON SETTING


Manufacturing says:
"I'VE BEEN HEARING A LOT ABOUT THE NEW WHITIN METHOD OF PROCESSING WORSTED, WORSTED BLENDS AND SYNTHETICS!"

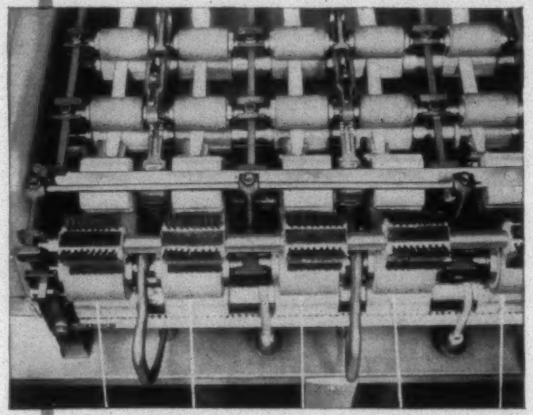

Management says:
"THEY SAY IT REDUCES MACHINE INVESTMENT... NOT SO MANY MACHINES NEEDED... SAVES SPACE, TOO. BETTER LOOK INTO IT TODAY!"

Of course, they're both talking about the AMERICAN SYSTEM

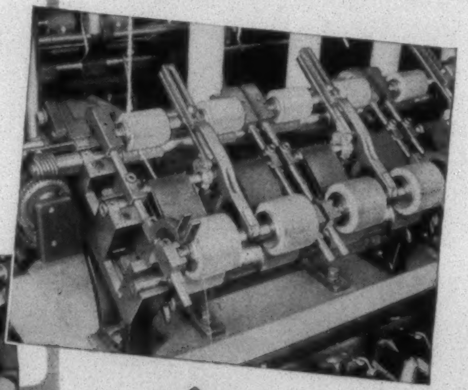
From both manufacturing and management viewpoints, the Whitin-developed American System for processing worsted, worsted blends and synthetics has much to recommend it. It is a very flexible, economical and efficient system for producing quality yarns . . . a system that permits a sharp reduction in the number of processes required—sometimes as much as 50 per cent—with a consequent reduction in the number of machines required. It is designed to process fibers from 1½ inch staple up to 4½ inch staple and worsted counts up to and including 40's.

The American System can be readily supplied on new equipment. It can also be applied to both roving and spinning frames as a changeover on most American-made machines.

Whether as new equipment or as changeovers, the American System permits material reduction in machine investment, saves floor space, and cuts operating costs.



Close-up of Super-Draft Roving frame showing bottom rolls, top rolls, back bars, aprons, cradles, etc., as assembled for operation on the American System.



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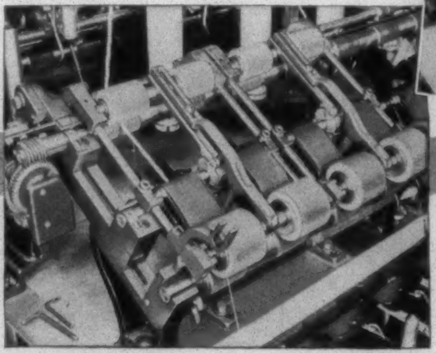


2

Close-up of Spinning frame bottom rolls, top rolls, back bars, aprons, cradles, etc., showing rolls set to

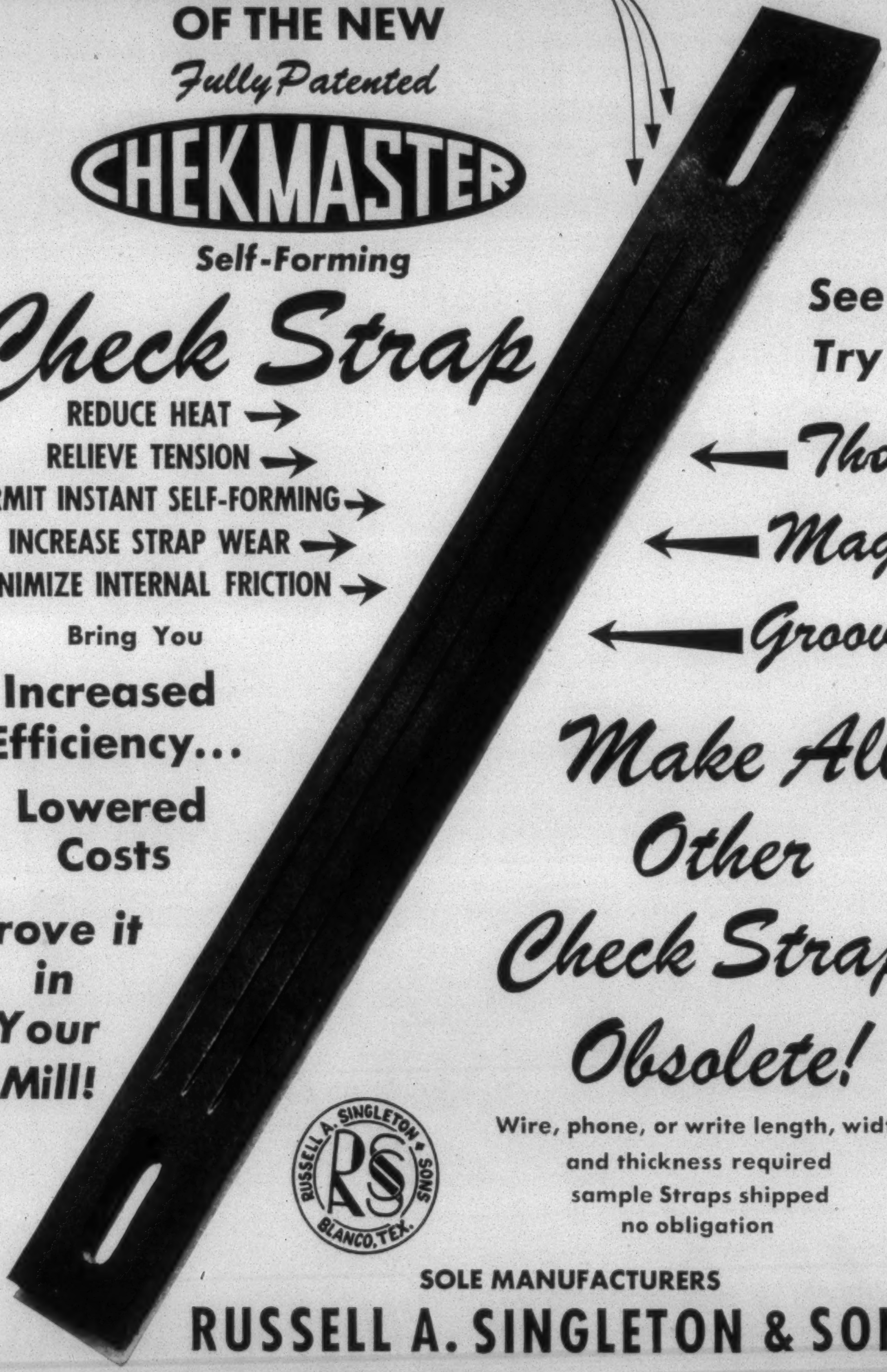
1. *Close setting for shorter staple lengths*
2. *Open setting for longer staple lengths*

Write today for illustrated folder giving complete information about the American System.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.



THE PATENTED GROOVES
OF THE NEW
Fully Patented
CHEKMASTER
Self-Forming
Check Strap

REDUCE HEAT →
RELIEVE TENSION →
PERMIT INSTANT SELF-FORMING →
INCREASE STRAP WEAR →
MINIMIZE INTERNAL FRICTION →

Bring You

Increased Efficiency... Lowered Costs

Prove it in Your Mill!

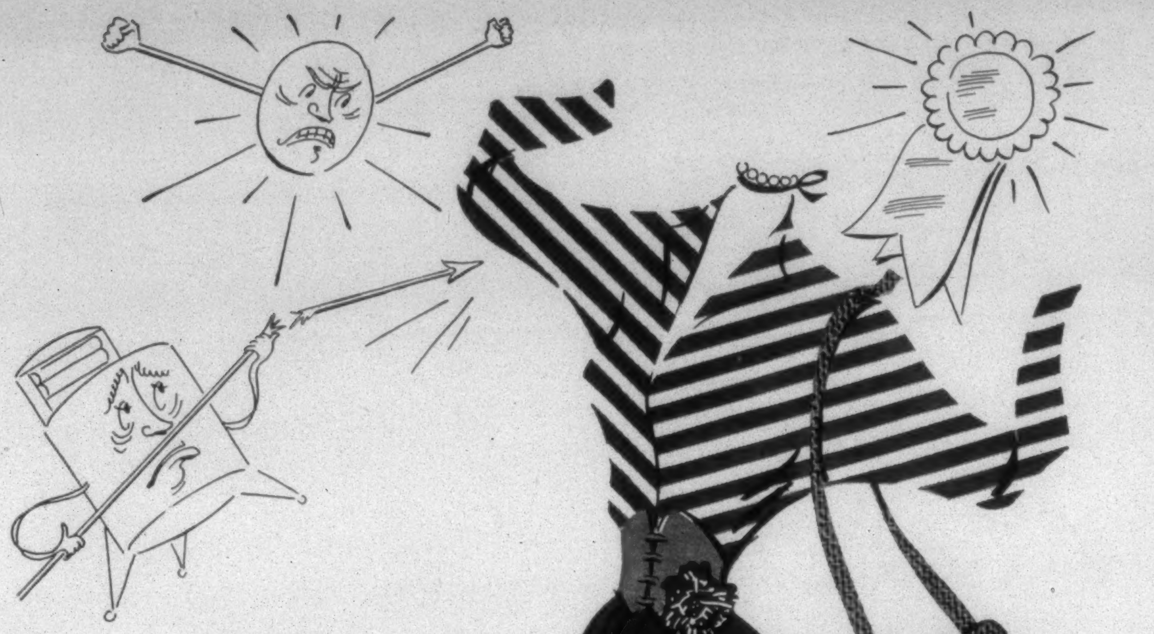
See It! Try It!

← *Those*
← *Magic*
← *Grooves*

Make All Other Check Straps Obsolete!

Wire, phone, or write length, width
and thickness required
sample Straps shipped
no obligation

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
RUSSELL A. SINGLETON & SONS
Textile Mill Supplies
Blanco, Texas



Direct Dyed

but triple fast

Not just fast to laundering and perspiration—fast to light, too!

Yes, CUPROFIX colors and after-treatment give cotton and rayon fabrics such a high degree of fastness *to all three* . . . that direct dyeing now compares favorably with more expensive vat dyeing!

But *only* with CUPROFIX can you expect direct-dyed fabrics to have satisfactory fastness to *sunlight.* Only CUPROFIX gives you triple fastness in direct dyeing.

Economy—and Quality, too!

You save many dollars when you use direct dyes. For pennies more—relatively—you can make the big saving *without* sacrificing quality . . . and compete successfully with many vat-dyed fabrics.

Get acquainted with CUPROFIX now—write us for Booklet U. S. 125. SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 61 Van Dam St., New York 13, N.Y.

Label Resin-Treated Garments "WASHABLE"

Adding CUPROFIX to the resin bath increases fastness to washing sufficiently to permit labeling garments "washable" instead of just "dry cleanable". It also:

materially increases efficiency of the usual resin treatment

eliminates in many cases the effect of resin on light fastness.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
61 Van Dam Street, New York 13,
N. Y. Application laboratories and
stocks at Boston, Philadelphia,
Charlotte, Los Angeles, Toronto.
Other branches at Providence,
Paterson, Chicago.

Fast to Light · Wash · Perspiration
Pressing · Cleaning

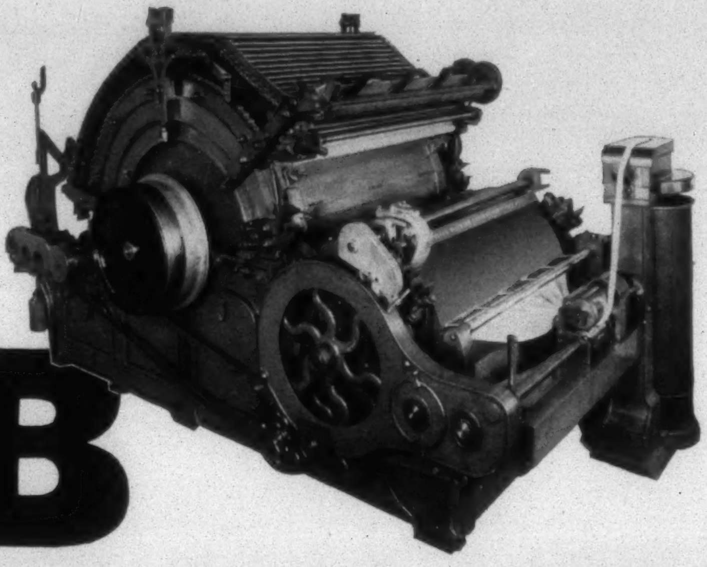
CUPROFIX

BY SANDOZ

SANDOZ *thinks ahead with textiles*

SANDOZ

For Quality "All The Way Through"... Keep Your Cards Up-To-Date



H&B

REVOLVING FLAT CARDS

Intelligent spending of a mill's modernization dollar demands that full consideration be given to replacement of existing preparatory machinery. Money invested in new spinning frames, for instance, isn't going to show as great a return when coupled in a mill's organization with obsolete or poorly functioning cards. Quality "all the way through" extends to both product and equipment — or to none at all.

H & B CARD INSTALLATION

Featuring individual motor drive; patent top grinding arrangements; coilers available for 10" or 12" diameter cans.

H & B Revolving Flat Cards fit into your quality picture because they're the result of intelligent design, superior materials and skilled workmanship. A few of the design and construction features of this quality machine are as follows:

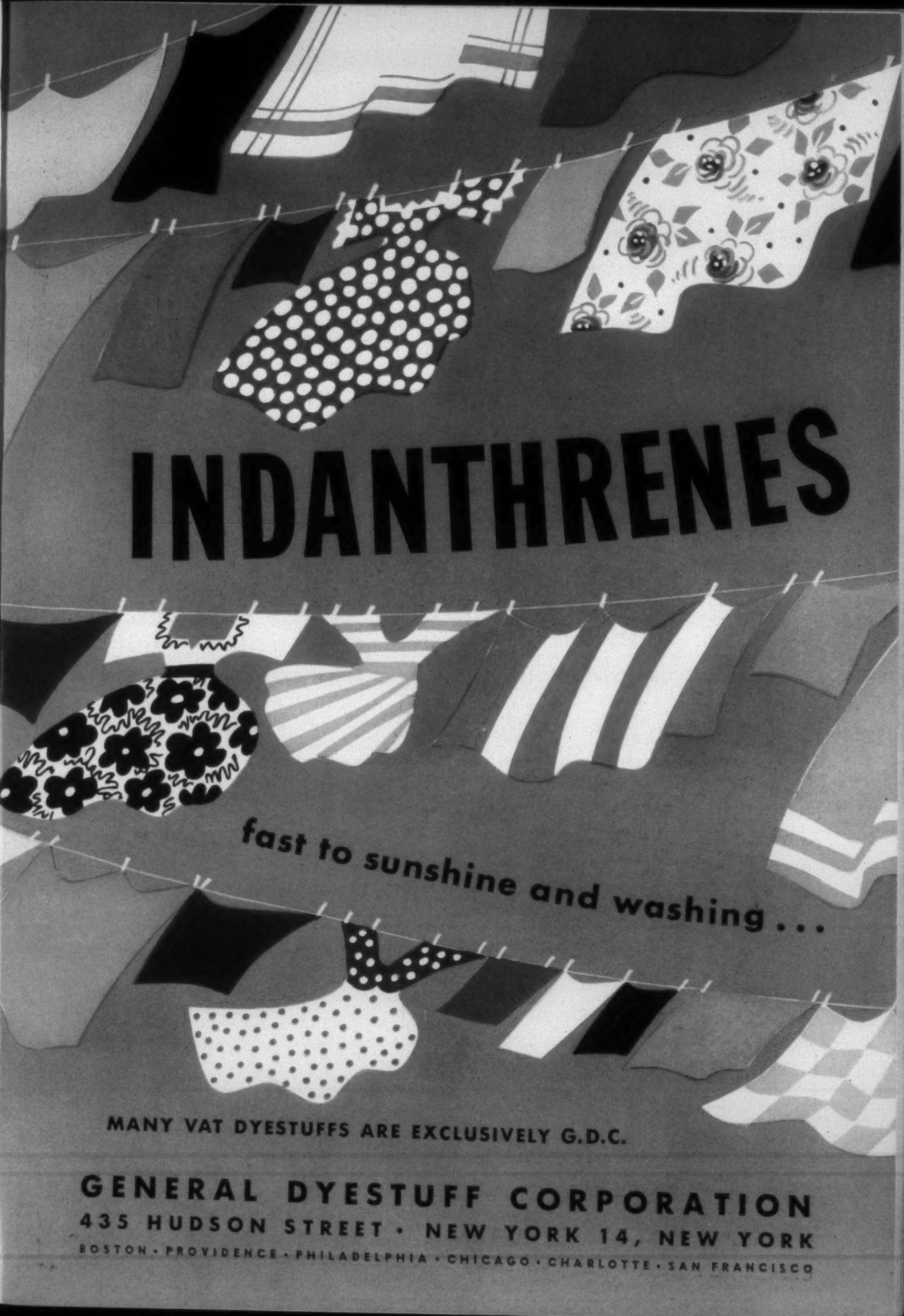
1. H & B Cards can be geared for any production in a mill's organization.
2. Five separate setting points for adjusting flats may be used singly or in combination to control setting to .001 inch. Once a setting has been made, the points — although easily accessible — must be unlocked with a special key. This prevents unauthorized changes.
3. Bends and flats can be kept perfectly concentric with the cylinder until the clothing has worn out. No other adjusting arrangement approaches H & B's for simplicity and reliability.
4. Patent flat grinding arrangement for grinding from the working seat of the flats.
5. Patent flat stripping motion insures perfect stripping without damage to the clothing on the flats.
6. Cylinder bearings are made of phosphor bronze. Vertically and horizontally adjustable pedestals maintain concentricity of the cylinder with the bends as the bearings wear. Pedestals are rigidly supported by card sides of extra-heavy castings.

Complete details and further performance features of H & B Revolving Flat Cards are available on request.

H&B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION • PAWTUCKET, R. I., U. S. A.
Branch Offices: Atlanta, Ga. — 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. — 523 West 4th Street
Greenville, S. C. — 1510-11 Woodside Bldg.

Builders of
MODERN
TEXTILE
MACHINERY



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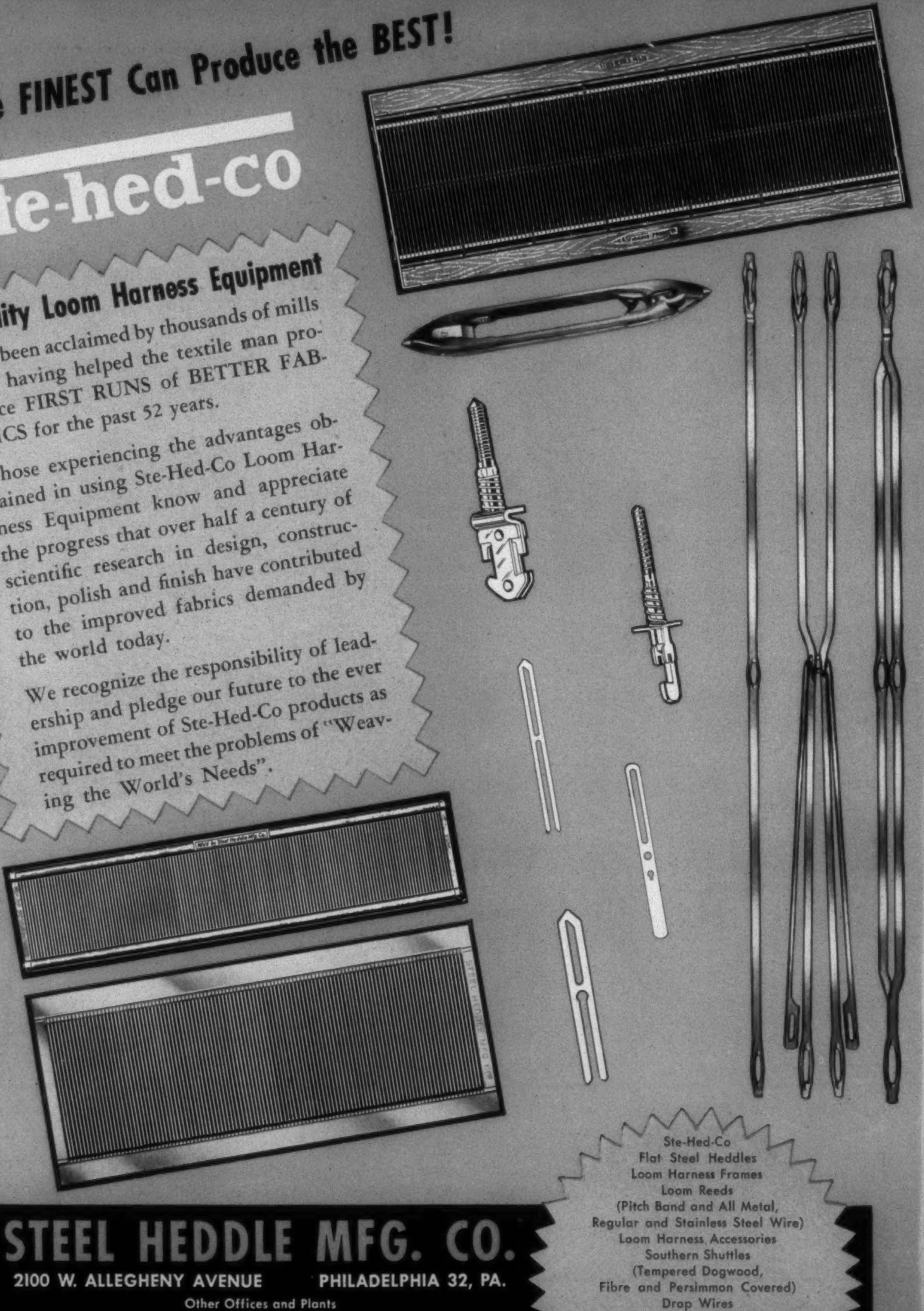
Those experiencing the advantages obtained in using Ste-Hed-Co Loom Harness Equipment know and appreciate the progress that over half a century of scientific research in design, construction, polish and finish have contributed to the improved fabrics demanded by the world today.

We recognize the responsibility of leadership and pledge our future to the ever improvement of Ste-Hed-Co products as required to meet the problems of "Weaving the World's Needs".



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P. O. Box 1225 . CHARLOTTE 1, N. C. . Telephone 3-3173
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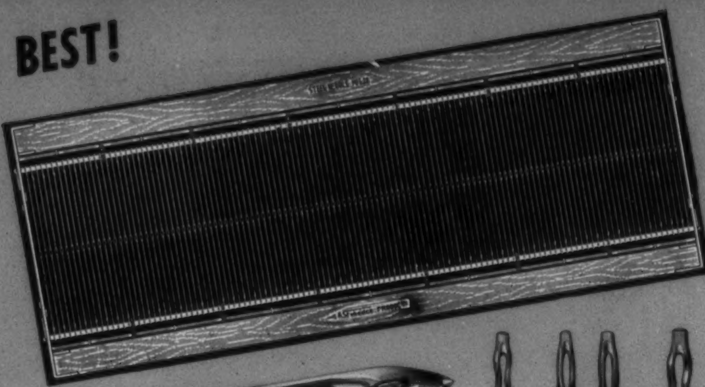

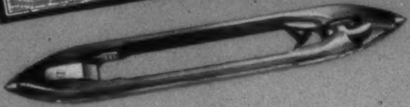

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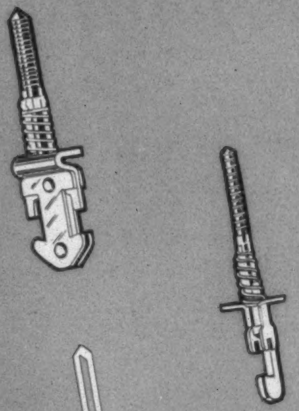

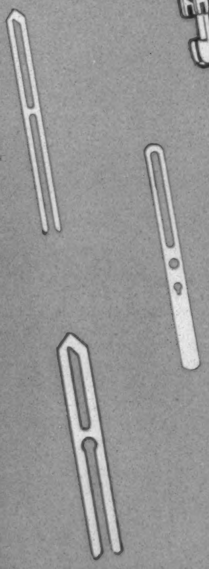

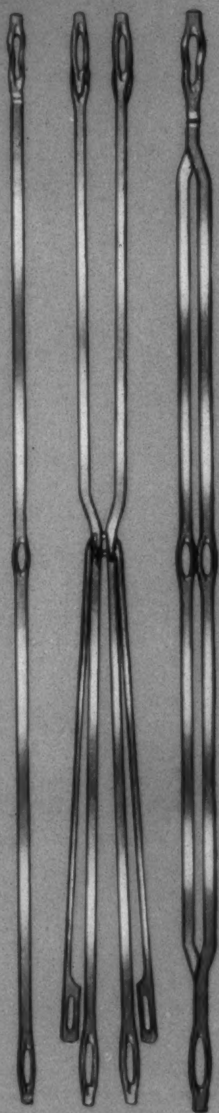

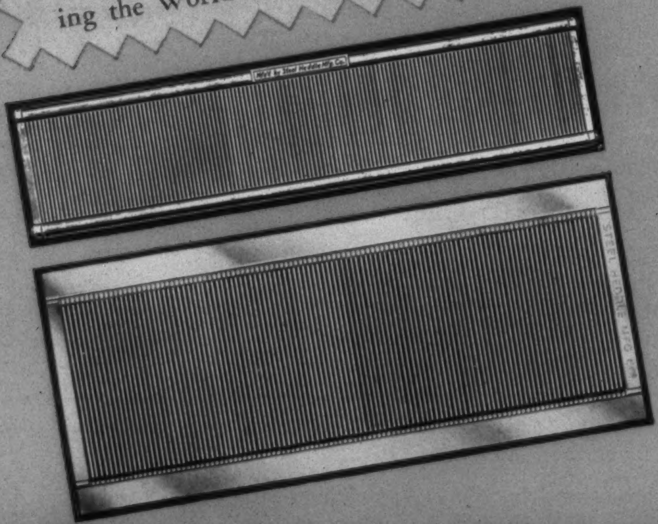

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Some among the present group are little men, with little capacity for straight thinking but with a deep-seated jealousy for the accomplishments of Southern textile manufacturers.

They seem to spend more time trying to injure the textile industry of the South than in trying to promote the most efficient operation of their own mills.

Boston newspapers state that Seabury Stanton, president and treasurer of the Hathaway Mfg. Co. of New Bedford, Mass., and president of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association, has addressed a letter to Congress asking that the minimum wage for the cotton and rayon textile industry be raised to at least $1 an hour.

He called for the raise both under the Wage-Hour Law and under the Walsh-Healey Act, which sets minimum wages for work done under government contracts.

Stanton asserted "There is no question that practically complete unionization of the textile workers in New England has resulted in higher wages and better working conditions for these employees."

On the other hand, he said, "strong efforts" by the unions to organize Southern mills met with little success.

Only between 15 and 20 per cent of Southern mill workers are union members, he said.

Stanton said federal action to lift wages in the industry on a nationwide basis would even out to a great degree the competitive advantage the South now has over the North.

We doubt that anybody has the idea that Mr. Stanton is primarily interested in the wages or welfare of the textile workers.

When he said, as quoted above, that the advance in wages "would even out to a greater degree the competitive advantages of the South" he showed his hand.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1950 —

Nov. 26-Dec. 1—Textile division, **A.S.M.E.** (one-day session in conjunction with parent society's annual meeting), **New York City.**

Nov. 27-Dec. 2—NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Dec. 2—PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A., Fireman's Hall, East Seventh St. (U. S. 74-A), Charlotte, N. C.

Dec. 9—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

— 1951 —

Jan. 15-18—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.

Jan. 22-24—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL,** Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss.

March 5-9—Spring meeting and committee week, **A.S.T.M.,** Cincinnati, O.

March 29-31—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE,** Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

April 23-27—WET PROCESSING EXPOSITION, 71st Regiment Armory, New York City.

April 29-May 5—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

April 30-May 4—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

May 16-18—NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem.

May 17-19—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Inn, Pinehurst, N. C.

June 18-22—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS,** Atlantic City, N. J.

June 21-23—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,** Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

Oct. 17-18—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS,** Statler Hotel, New York City.

—1952—

March 3-7—Spring meeting and committee week, **A.S.T.M.,** Cleveland, O.

June 23-27—Annual meeting, **A.S.T.M.,** New York City.

He ignored the fact that New England had 21,000,000 cotton spindles when it came under the domination of labor unions and now has approximately 4,000,000.

As a matter of fact wages in the South and in the North are now practically the same.

One thing which cannot be equalized is the depreciation which has taken place in the management of New England textile mills.

They are not doing any better now than when there was a marked difference in the wage scales nor can they explain how an increase in the minimum wages both North and South would help them to compete.

They would fare better if they spent more time improving the efficiency of their mills and less time trying to injure Southern textile mills.

Another Defeat For C. I. O.

A labor election recently held at the American Thread Co., Tallapoosa, Ga., resulted as follows:

For the mill	381
For the C.I.O.	165

The Election In South Carolina

Election day in South Carolina was marked by two significant events.

(1) James F. Byrnes, its most distinguished citizen, was elected governor.

(2) The payment of a poll tax, as a requirement for voting, was abolished.

James F. Byrnes, former Congressman, United States Senate, United States Supreme Court Justice and United States Secretary of State, was elected governor.

We congratulate South Carolina in having for its chief executive a man of so much ability and integrity and so much experience. We predict that South Carolina will make much progress during his term of office.

More than 28 years ago North Carolina abolished the payment of a poll tax as a requisite for voting but has always held that it was the right of every state to decide the matter for itself.

Many votes have been taken in Congress during the repeated efforts to force South Carolina and other Southern states to abolish the poll tax requirement but upon every such vote every member of the North Carolina delegation has voted to permit South Carolina to decide the matter for itself.

We are pleased that South Carolina has now abolished the poll tax requirement and hope that the remaining six Southern states, which have the poll tax requirement, will do likewise but are certain that the North Carolina delegation and now the South Carolina delegation will always vote to permit them to decide for themselves.

Swaddling Clothes

We wouldn't have anyone doubt our desire that the Armed Services get every textile item needed in the current crisis, or for that matter, any other crisis. We must admit,

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however, to some bewilderment in regard to a couple of Army invitations to bid which were sent out in September QM-30-280-51-272 asked for bids on 59,016 infants' undershirts, Size 2. QM-30-280-51-237 asked for 13,908 cotton infant blankets. What we want to know is just how were the respective quantities arrived at.

The ratio works out to four and a fraction blankets to each undershirt—1,159 dozens of the former and 4,918 dozens of the latter. One of the editors of this magazine has a couple of brats under three years old, and he claims to have first-hand information about infant plumbing. When a baby is damp enough to need a shirt change, the blanket is pretty ripe too. Has the Army decided that a blanket isn't really fouled up until it has been exposed to four smelly shirts? We don't know.

Sought To Organize The Organizers

A former C.I.O. organizer has charged that the C.I.O. Textile Workers Union of America was unfair to him. He claims he was fired by the union for attempting to organize C.I.O. organizers.

G. R. Jonnard, formerly of Albany, Ga., named C.I.O.-T.W.U.A. as "employer" in the action filed with the National Labor Relations Board regional office at Atlanta, Ga.

He said the union "interfered with, restrained and coerced" him when he tried to organize organizers. And then, he said, on or about July 31, 1950, C.I.O.-T.W.U.A. fired him.

Mr. Jonnard, who now lives in St. Petersburg, Fla., also is seeking damages from C.I.O.-T.W.U.A. in Federal Court.

He asked for $12,827.88 in damages in a U. S. court action filed in Albany under the Taft-Hartley Law.

He alleged his discharge was "wrongful, unlawful, malicious" and caused by "the mutual undertaking of certain officers and agents of defendants for personal and political reasons."

As the C.I.O. organizers were paid salaries by the C.I.O., they were certainly employees of the C.I.O. and the C.I.O. was certainly an employer.

The C.I.O. tells mill employees that they should join a union and bargain collectively with their employees but it discharged one of its own employees when he sought to get its other employers to join him and bargain collectively.

The C.I.O. seriously objects to its own employees taking the medicine it habitually prescribes for all employees other than its own.

Who Said It?

The following is an expression in which we fully concur:

> As a matter of fact and law, the governing rights of the states are all of those which have not been surrendered to the national government by the Constitution or its amendments. Wisely or unwisely, people know that under the Eighteenth Amendment Congress has been given the right to legislate on this particular subject (Prohibition) but this is not the case in the matter of a great number of other vital problems of government, such as the conduct of public utilities, of banks, of insurance, of business, or agriculture, of education, of social welfare and of a dozen other important features. In these Washington must not be encouraged to interfere.

Who said it? Believe it or not, it was a statement made in a radio broadcast March 2, 1930, by Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was then governor of New York State and the "New Deal" had not been born.

Meeting Of Piedmont Section Of S. T. A.

The meeting of the Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association at Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on Dec. 2, will be devoted almost exclusively to the subject of "Cotton Qualities."

There was a time when cotton was just cotton to a cotton mill and the only thing to be considered was the alleged length of staple and the alleged grade.

When a mill bought one-inch middling no consideration was given to the spinning qualities or the point at which the cotton was raised.

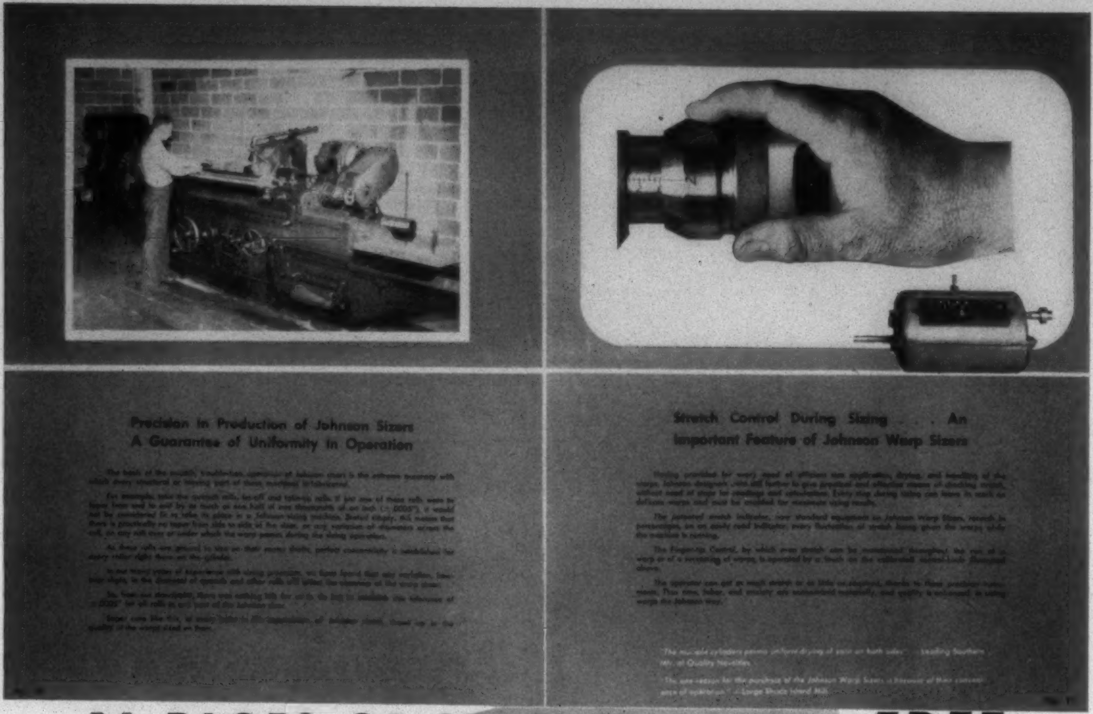
Today most successful mills study the fineness and the average length of fibers in cotton coming from each locality and by elaborate laboratory tests learn that cotton from one locality is far superior to cotton of equal grade and equal alleged length of fiber from another locality.

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the School of Textiles at N. C. State College will assist with the meeting. He served for 17 years as head of the Cotton Qualities Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. He will bring along members of the school's staff who will appear on the program. The acting chairman of the Piedmont Division, which has been inactive for several years, is Robert T. Stutts, president and treasurer of Carolinian Mills, Inc., High Shoals, N. C., and also a past president of the Southern Textile Association.

The annual Shrine Football Game between high school players from North Carolina and South Carolina will be played on the afternoon of Dec. 2.

HOW THAT CUB GROWS!

—*Reprint*



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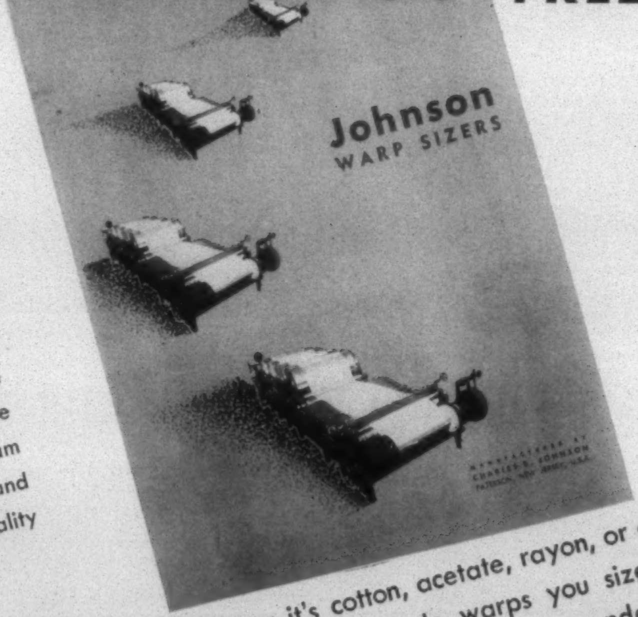

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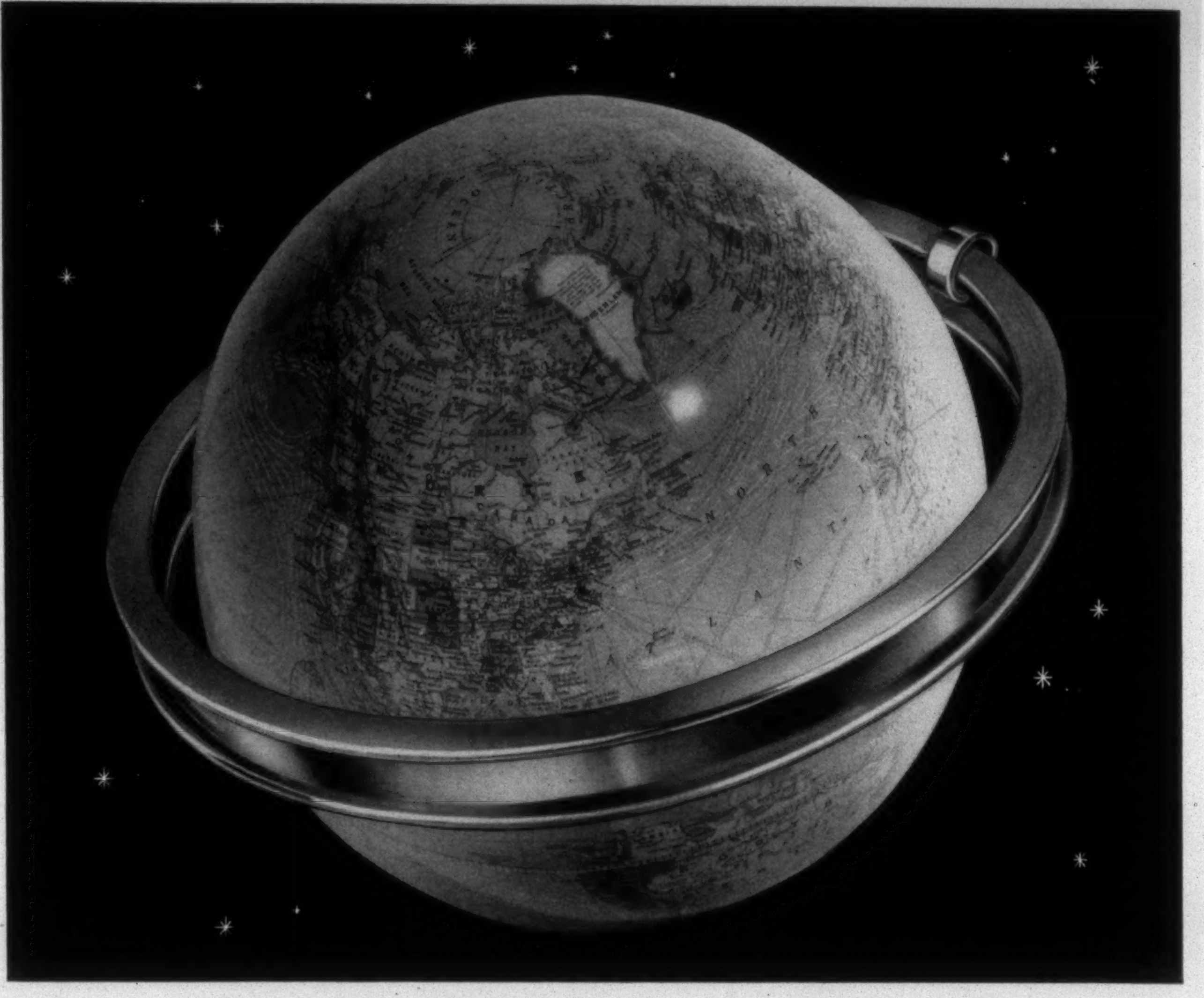

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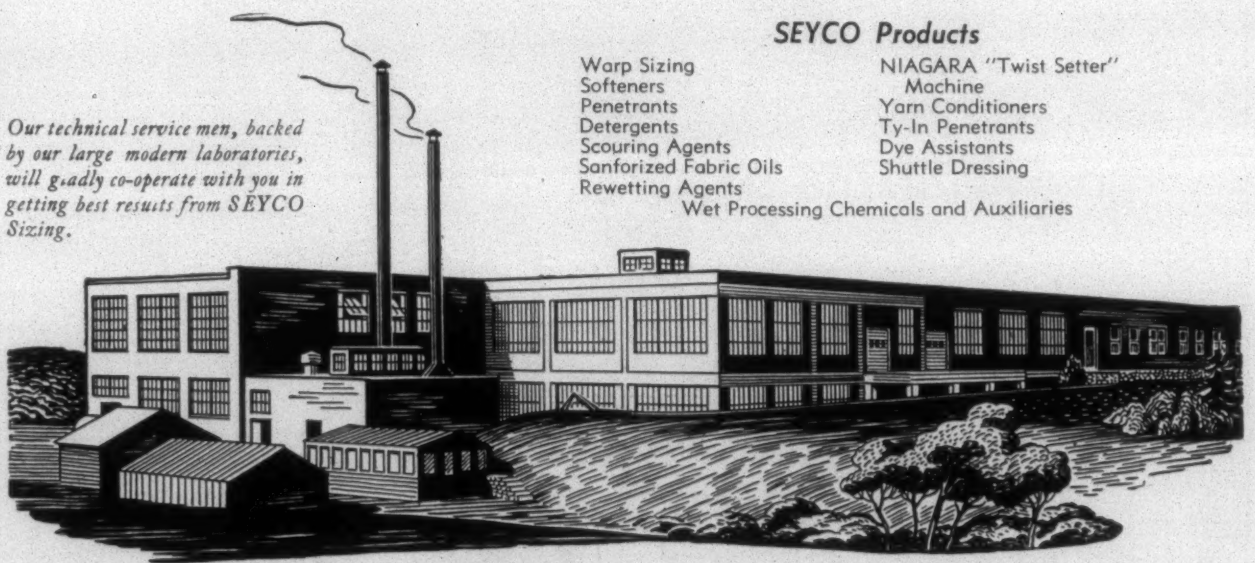

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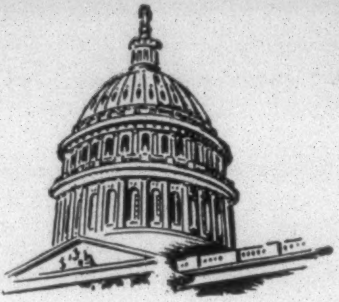


WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Not merely Washington, but seemingly the whole nation is staggered by the amazing outcome of the election, when the greatest number of voters in any off-year election crowded to the polls and voted. In every state where Republicans made a knock-down and drag-out fight, they won by margins of a few thousand to almost a half million. In only one state, Missouri, where they made a "high level" fight in the tradition of Dewey in 1948, did they sustain defeat. Dewey, himself, with coat off and sleeves rolled up, said between hard socks and swats: "I learned my lesson in 1948."

Mr. Truman's legislative objectives, centering around the Fair Deal and 24 campaign promises in 1948, have been virtually obliterated. His alliance with C.I.O. and A.F.L. political action groups has carried him down in a debacle from which he must reconstruct his administration from end to end. Organized labor as a political force, or even able to control any sizable part of the voters of its members, has simply been wiped out. Millions of dollars of workers' money, poured into campaigns from Pepper, Graham and Taylor to Helen Douglas, Jimmy Roosevelt and Chester Bowles, is as so much money down a rat hole.

Truman's predicament with Congress is worse than if the Republicans had won outright control of both branches. His Senate leaders, Lucas and Myers, are carried down in huge majorities against them, and so are his aides and committee chairmen, Tydings and Elbert Thomas. In the House he is saved only in the fact that most committee chairmen are from Southern states. But he cannot blame the next Congress, as he did the 80th, for his troubles.

Complete reshaping of the Cabinet, and of top figures in the Administration, is in immediate prospect. Oscar Ewing, arch advocate of socialized medicine, will probably be the first to go. The tenures of Dean Acheson, Brannan and Tobin are likely to end soon. Truman is now put to the necessity, in order to save his own political fortunes, of ruthlessly throwing out the Communists in government.

Union bosses went down to their most thumping defeat on record in the huge majority of 450,000-plus rolled up by Taft in Ohio. He was the target of the most bitter outpouring of villification by imported labor agents that Ohio or any other state has ever known. Labor bosses, and not the Democratic Party, ran the anti-Taft campaign.

The Northern Democratic Party in this campaign was well on the way to becoming a labor union machine, and an adjunct of C.I.O. and A.F.L. They held the purse strings, and the power of veto as much as did Sidney Hillman. They carried the Northern wing to devastating defeat--defeat for themselves in rapidly absorbing the wing and leaving scarcely a shell of the old party.

Democratic leaders will be at the helm in both branches of Congress, but a heavy majority of them will be from Southern states. With the "coalition" of the 81st Congress left intact, Truman cannot be expected to make any attempt to revive F.E.P.C., his "civil rights," his socialized medicine scheme, or his farm price subsidy plan.

Truman is telling his Secret Service guards he will not be cooped up and deprived of his daily walks because of the Puerto Rican shooting incident. He has fear of circulatory troubles; his doctors have even more fear. Reasons of health may forestall seeking another term.

Darkening clouds in Korea mean that Truman and Congress must now come to grips with the whole range of economic controls and restrictions in the five titles of the Defense Production Act. The long arm of government is about to reach much further into the business of controls. Under military necessity, they will grow broader and tighten immensely. So far the Truman moves have been confined to debt and credit management, but inflation is forcing the issue.

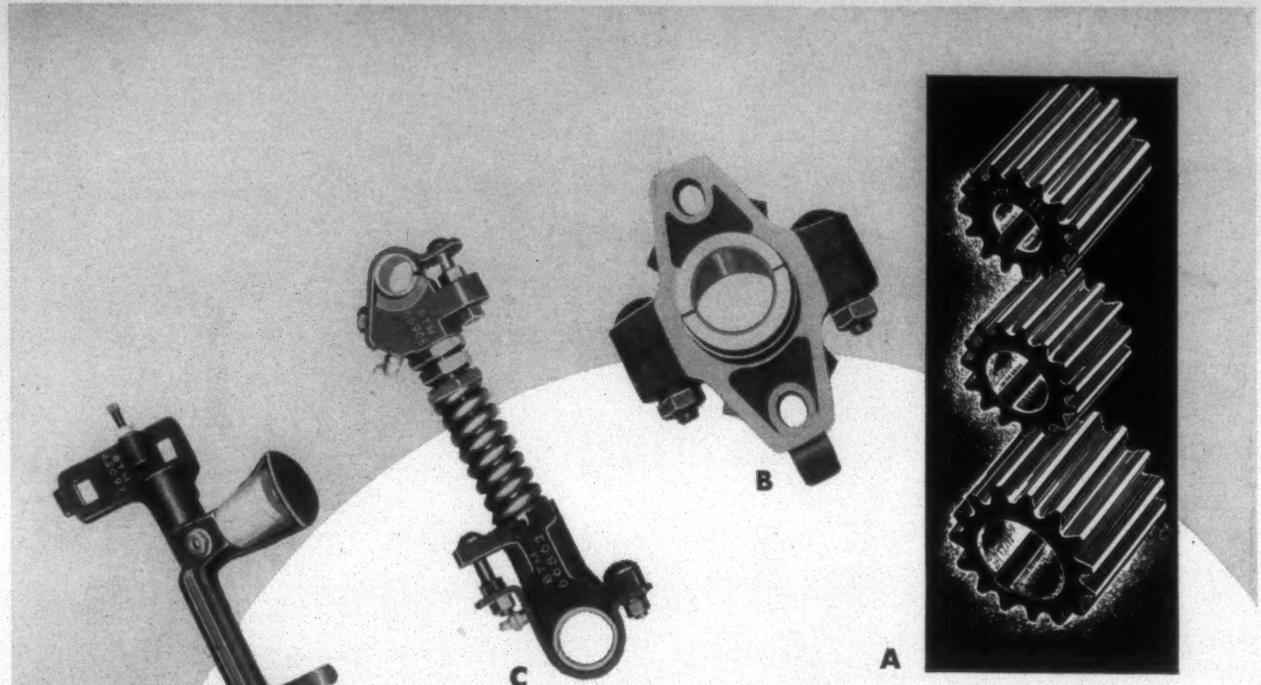
High economic advisers are convinced that something like O.P.A. and the Little Steel formula must soon be set up. The formula has already been brought out and dusted off, with something that looks like another O.P.A.

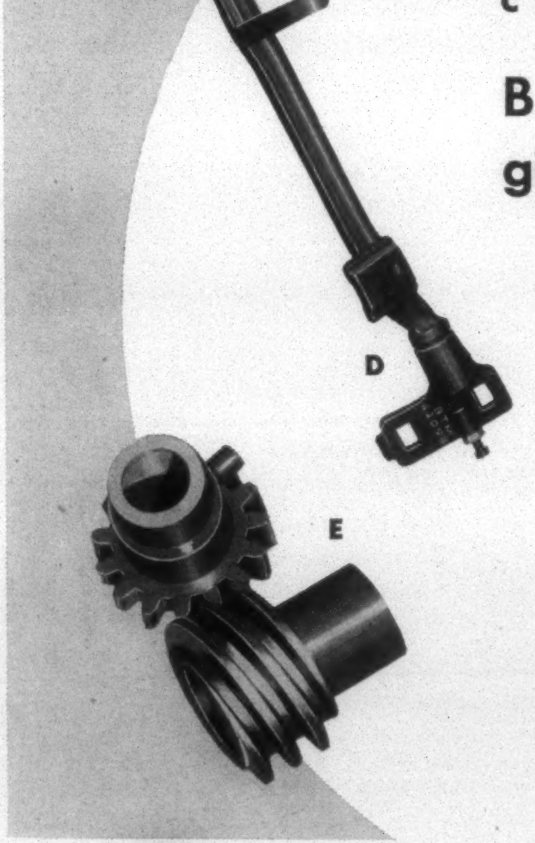
Truman forces are committed to the concept that wage and salary levels cannot be controlled without the concomitant of controlled prices. The Defense Act says both must be used if either is invoked. The question is where wages and prices are to be pegged. Labor leaders say they will not accept a Little Steel ceiling of 15 per cent again. They want a formula of wages tied to costs of living.

Squarely in Truman's lap is the demand of union leaders for immediate excess profits tax legislation. They want the law as justification for wage demands they are making, and as an escape hatch for themselves with their members in the wage controls they are certain are coming soon.

Truman has been warned by some of the top leaders of the House and Senate that controls must be applied with an even and impartial hand, without special privilege to labor or any other group. Otherwise, they assert, the country's economy can be thrown quickly into critical dislocations. Truman postponed action until after the election, but clearly his hand is being forced now.

For the fifth time, Truman will ask for universal military training in the new Congress. Defense officials are hoping to provide five million trained men between ages of 18 and 26.





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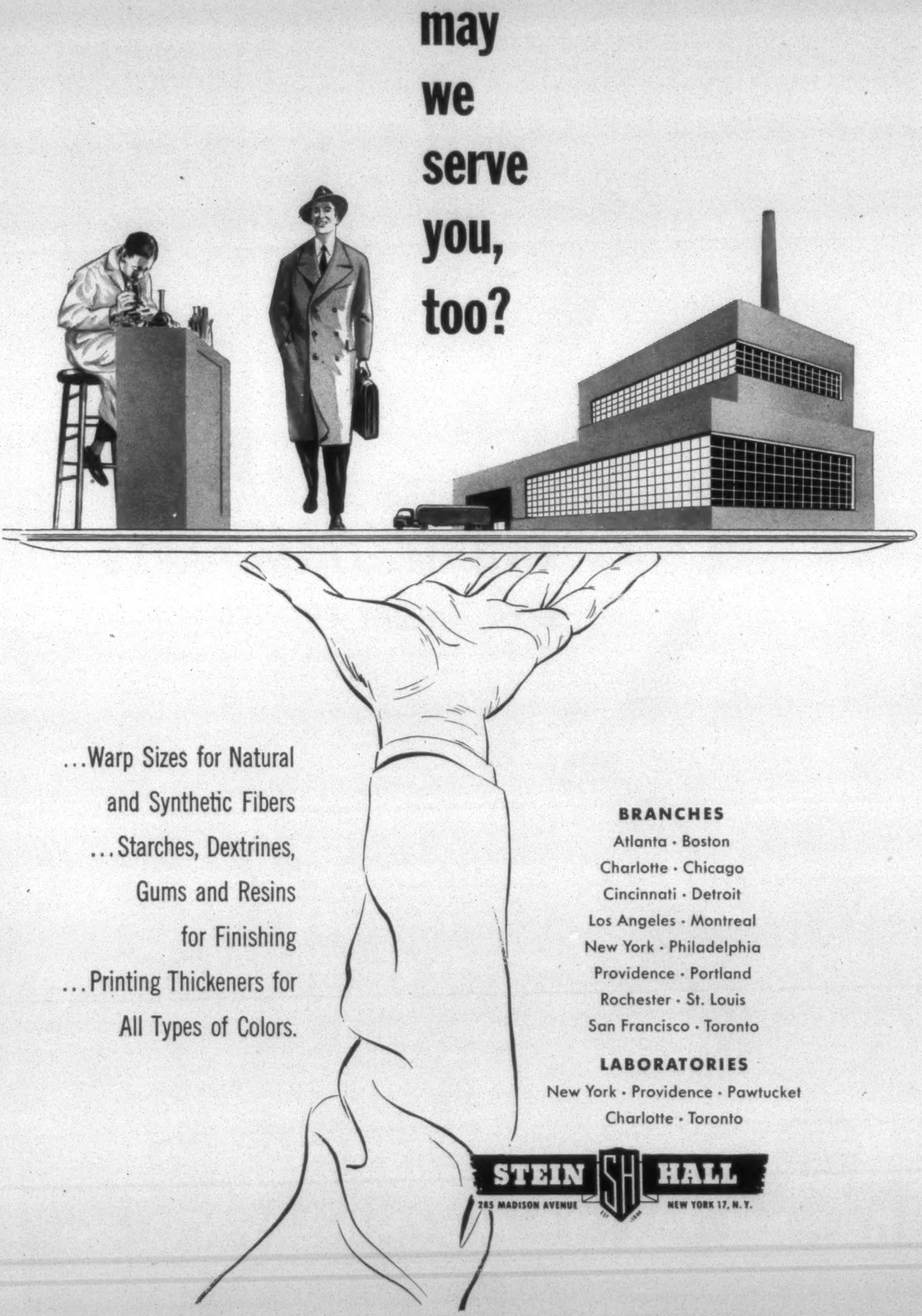

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The TERRELL MACHINE CO., *Inc.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

textile bulletin

VOL. 76 NOVEMBER, 1950 NO. 11

"SUPER-COTTONS"

By GEORGE S. BUCK, JR., Technical Service Director
National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tenn.

DURING 1950 the term "super-cotton" has appeared frequently in the trade press, and even in the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and other well-known newspapers. Plans have been completed for an accelerated breeding program for various "super-cottons" in a tropical region of Mexico. One of the new "super-cottons" has even progressed to the stage of extensive mill-scale trials in which it will be made into a variety of products. The next step may be the advertisement, by our leading department stores, of "super-cotton" dresses and shirts.

Perhaps it is time to ask ourselves a few rather searching questions about these "super-cottons." (1) Just what is a "super-cotton?" (another popular term is triple-hybrid) (2) What will the new cottons mean to the mills? (3) What will they offer the consumer in new or improved quality? (4) Finally, if we haven't yet got the ultimate "super-cotton," what characteristics or properties should that ideal fiber possess?

What is a "super-cotton?"—All of the new cottons thus far developed which have been classed as "super-cottons" are simply very good cottons with unusually high values in tensile strength. By "very good cottons" it is meant that they have a low nep count during processing, spin well, and produce a yarn of better than average appearance grade. Unusually high tensile strength means 100 to 130 thousand pounds per square inch, against about 80,000 for upland cottons, and 25 to 75 per cent greater strength in yarns. Some of the new cottons have appreciably greater luster than the cottons in general use, although it has yet to be proven that the advantage in luster is maintained after commercial mercerizing. The new cottons may have improved properties other than strength, but if so, these have yet to be evaluated.

What will the new cottons mean to the mills?—The industry is trying to learn the answer to this question this season in mill-scale tests on one of the new "super-cottons." About 25 mills are co-operating in an elaborate study of this cotton "X," processing it into products ranging from fine dress goods to tire cord and canvas. It will be another six to nine months before all the results of this testing program have been returned and evaluated, but if the cotton comes up to expectations, it should be of considerable value to the mills. First, the low neppiness and high yarn appearance will permit efficient processing into a superior yarn and fabric. The higher fiber and yarn strength means fewer ends down in spinning, and presents the possibility of increasing production by using lower twist. Yarns and fabrics will meet minimum strength specifications more easily. Blending the "super-cottons" with below average cottons may overcome the deficiencies of the latter.

Another important advantage of the new high-strength cottons is that, for some uses, they can take the place of the expensive extra-long staple cottons now largely imported. Aside from anticipated processing improvements, unusually high values in tensile strength may be of no significant advantage to certain mills. The appearance and performance specifications of many standard constructions, such as print cloth, can be met satisfactorily with the cottons now available. It is difficult to see what marked advantage might result from the use of a cotton which simply adds an extra increment of strength to these fabrics. Nevertheless, the mill scale evaluation of new cottons includes these standard fabrics so that any possible advantages other than processing can be determined by tests on the finished fabrics and by service testing.

What do "super-cottons" offer the consumer in new or improved qualities?—The new triple-hybrids, inter-specific crosses, and other "super-cottons" thus far developed or being developed will not possess any new qualities not found in ordinary cottons, but they will have certain qualities to a greater dregree. Strength is the one characteristic that is outstanding, with luster a possibility and other qualities largely unexplored. Greater strength in cotton is particularly desirable in industrial uses including tire cord, duck, bags of all types, power transmission belts, fire hose, cordage, twine, and industrial thread, and laundry nets. The household uses in which stronger cottons are sought include blankets, rugs, domestic sewing thread, and dish cloths. In clothing uses, "super-cottons" are most needed in women's and children's hosiery, children's nightwear, and in women's corsets and girdles.

The greater strength of "super-cottons" may be important in a number of additional uses in a more indirect manner. If cotton is appreciably stronger, less can be used in certain cost-critical applications thereby affecting a saving. In other uses, and these include many items for the military forces, minimum bulk and minimum weight are quite important. It is expected that the strength of the new cottons may permit the use of lower weight, less bulky, cotton products that will still meet specification requirements for strength.

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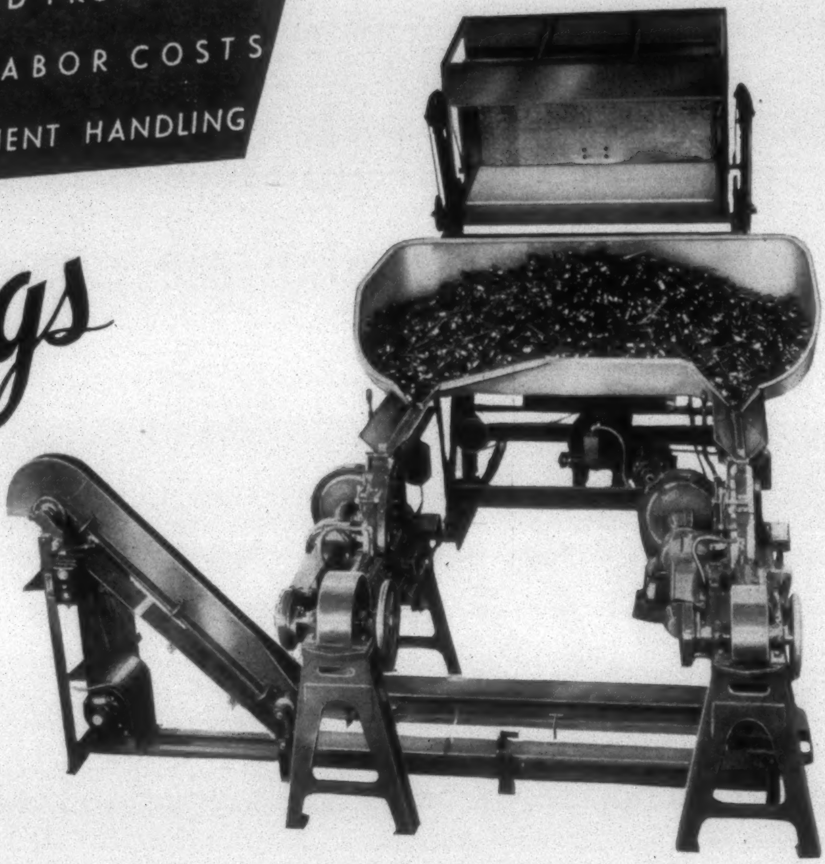

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One serious qualification must be made in any prediction of the usefulness of new high-strength cottons—if the new cottons are inferior to normal cottons in a few important qualities other than strength, much of their value may be lost. Of some concern is the fact that initial tests indicate the "super-cottons" may be lower in flex and fatigue resistance than normal cottons. This could mean that high strength will not be a sufficient advantage in tire cord and transmission belting. If the new cottons are less extensible and more highly crystalline, the effectiveness of wrinkle-resistant finishes will be impaired.

Wear resistance is another important characteristic of textiles, and one in which cotton is outstanding. Higher strength does not mean greater durability, however. It may mean just the opposite if the elastic properties of the fiber are changed in the wrong direction. These are just a few of the factors being evaluated on "Super-Cotton X" this year, not only for the benefit of that variety, but to provide information to guide breeders in the development of cottons needed five, ten, or 15 years hence.

What properties should the ideal cotton fiber possess?—This should be one of the most important questions for breeders to consider. It it takes six to ten years to stabilize a new cotton variety, and perhaps a few more years to get it into production, it would seem important to know in advance just what qualities will make the cotton commercially successful. From the standpoint of the industry as a whole, if cotton is to meet the rising competition from synthetic fibers, plastics, and paper, it is vital that new cottons that can successfully compete with specialized materials be made available.

The Balance of Qualities

Cotton's present position as the leading textile fiber of the world is principally the result of a wonderful combination of desirable physical and chemical properties inherent in the fiber. Cotton has a balance of qualities; a "super-super-cotton" can't be created simply by increasing all of cotton's good qualities. When any one property is increased, it must be at the expense of another. Stronger cottons will generally be less flex and fatigue resistant, and possibly less abrasion resistant. If cotton is made more absorbent, it will be slower drying and possibly more susceptible to mildew. If less absorbent cottons are produced, they will be harder to dye. If smoother, more lustrous cottons result from the breeders' efforts; they will likely have lower adhesion for plastics in coatings and laminates. If a more extensible cotton can be bred, fabrics made from it will be less dimensionally stable.

New and improved qualities developed in cotton by breeding research will mean specialized cottons—cottons not quite so versatile, not quite so widely useful as heretofore, but better for certain uses. These cottons will be a better match for the synthetics which are now edging cotton out of some markets because of specially engineered properties. There are plenty of examples which show how these less versatile synthetics can displace cotton. Tire cord is a good one. Rayon, a weak fiber when wet, functions safely when imbedded in rubber. By savings in bulk and weight resulting from its continuous filament form it can make a cheaper tire, and thus take the market from cotton. Other examples—again with rayon—are the inroads this fiber has made in women's clothing markets because of luster, draping qualities, and sheerness, in spite of inferior durability and launderability. Saran, a plastic monofilament, has gained in upholstery uses largely because of stain resistance. Many other examples could be cited for glass, nylon, Orlon, etc. Fortunately, the nature of the cotton fiber is such that even highly specialized varities will remain more versatile than their man-made competitors. We would not expect a "super-lustrous" cotton to be significantly less launderable than normal commercial cottons. It might very well be more soil and stain resistant.

Specialized cottons have much to offer if they are used intelligently; that is, in the uses to which their properties are best suited. They can, in some cases, be worse than the present commercial cottons if put into the wrong products. The answer to our fourth question is that there will be no ideal cotton for breeders to develop, at least from the viewpoint of the ultimate consumer. There can be any number of specialized or "super" cottons, however, and "super" will not connote tensile strength as it does now. There are at least ten qualities, including luster, drape, soil resistance, warmth, and others more important to the consumer, in cotton goods, than higher tensile strength. Many of these consumer qualities are directly influenced by fiber properties than can be modified by triple-hybrids, trick crosses, and other manipulations that make up the science of cotton breeding.

Studies on the utilization of cotton, and the manner in which the fiber performs in yarns and fabrics have not yet progressed far enough to permit blueprinting the various types of cotton fibers toward which breeders should point their researches. Tensile strength is known to be important, but not all-important. Luster is a very desirable quality, one that would help cotton much more than higher strength. A smooth fiber, having few or no convolutions, and with a minimum of surface imperfections, should be more lustrous. Changes in the crystallinity and crystalline orientation should also influence luster.

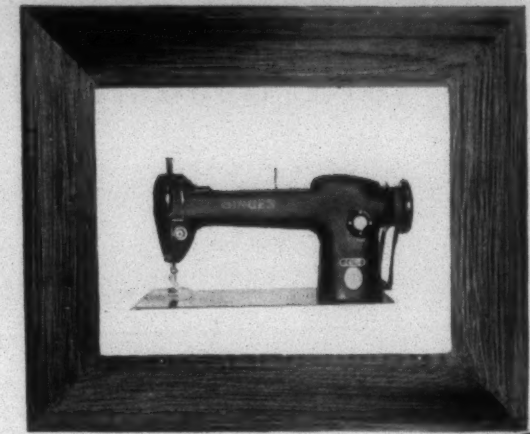
A less crystallinic cotton, possibly weaker than normal, but more easily swellable and receptive to resins, chemicals, and dyes would be extremely valuable. Such a cotton would take wrinkle-resistant finishes better, would dye in fuller colors, might well have greater flex life and greater durability. It would probably be more extensible, could be made more resilient, and would be highly desirable in uses ranging from tire cord to blankets. It would certainly drape well and be a "natural" for the women's dress market.

Future Competition in Fibers

While we can't at present describe all of the fiber characteristics we need and want from breeding research, we can urge that the properties which determine, over the long term, a textile fiber's usefulness be considered in future studies and developments. Many of the cottons which the breeder has already discarded because of below-par strength or some other reason might have represented a start towards even more valuable qualities. The potential of all cottons very different from the normal should be studied, rather than concentrating on those which fall into the accepted pattern of fibers to which the industry is accustomed.

Cotton breeding is a long-term activity and needs long-term planning. If we are to have specialized cottons to combat specialized synthetics, breeding for those cottons must start soon. Five, ten or 15 years from now we can be certain of having new synthetic fibers competing for cotton's markets. Will we have the "super-cottons" available 15 years hence to meet that competition?

Mr. Buck's paper was delivered at this year's Spinner-Breeder Conference.



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Cyanamid Textile Chemicals

Quality tells...and sells...in fabrics treated with Cyanamid Textile Chemicals. Quality in terms of such characteristics as softness, suppleness, good hand and level dyeing, combined with improved sewing properties, is a strong sales impetus—and it's yours when you specify finishing materials and chemicals from Cyanamid.

Because fabric quality depends upon chemical quality, Cyanamid maintains rigid control over every step in the manufacture of its products. Moreover, Cyanamid offers you a *complete* line...so just specify the properties you want in your fabrics and our Cyanamid representative will specify the chemicals to do a good job.

Cyanamid's Textile Chemicals Include:
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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Carded Yarn Association Elects LaFar

The Carded Yarn Association elected at its fifth annual meeting *(left to right)*: E. Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte, N. C., president; Karl Bishopric of Spray, N. C., a new director; D. R. LaFar, Jr., of Gastonia, N. C., chairman of the board; J. Craig Smith of Sylacauga, Ala., vice-chairman; and E. N. Brower of Hope Mills, N. C., director. Mr. Smith is immediate past chairman and Mr. Brower was 1948-49 chairman.

THE critical raw cotton situation and the recent government order limiting the exports of cotton both were viewed with some concern by speakers at the fifth annual meeting of the Carded Yarn Association in Pinehurst, N. C., Oct. 26-27. The parley attracted a gathering of approximately 225 mill executives, members of the Association of Cotton Yarn Distributors and supply service firms' representatives.

W. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, told the carded cotton sale yarn spinners that the most critical problem facing the cotton industry is getting adequate cotton produced next year to meet the nation's needs. The task of meeting the government's 1951 production goal of 16 million bales, he declared, would not be an easy one. Recalling that the previous largest boost in acreage planted in cotton was around five million acres, Mr. Blake said the proposed jump from 19 million this year to approximately 30 million will require the greatest increase in the industry's history.

Commenting on the cotton export control order, J. Craig Smith, executive vice-president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and retiring board chairman of the association, suggested that the farmer should not have to foot the whole bill for conserving the cotton supply.

"When our government has found it necessary to stockpile other scarce commodities, it has done so at the expense of the country as a whole. I feel that it is unfair to ask the farmer to stockpile his cotton at his own expense. We know that a sufficient supply of cotton is essential to our national defense," said Mr. Smith. "If after thorough investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture thought it prudent to limit the amount of cotton which could be exported, we feel that he did only what he deemed to be his duty.

"We join with other branches of the cotton industry, though, in deploring the fact that this restriction of exports resulted in reducing the price of cotton just before the time when the farmer was marketing his crop. The present crop is not only one of the smallest on record but also one of the most expensive that our farmers have ever produced." He said that where the government has found it necessary to stockpile other scarce commodities, it has done so "at the expense of the country as a whole, and not at the expense of any particular segment."

Mr. Blake noted that the cotton council's mobilization committee had recommended a 16,800,000-bale crop in 1951, but said the limit was "how much we can get produced." In order to meet the new goal, he said, growers must increase supplies about 50 per cent in the face of growing shortages of machinery, labor and insecticides. Also a factor is a trend to diversified agriculture in the cotton belt and a tendency to "get away from a one-crop system," he observed. Mr. Blake felt that "for a number of years ahead" the country's preparedness program would carry a high level of economic activity and for cotton textile products "a greater than average" demand than on industry generally.

E. Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte, N. C., president and treasurer of the association, stated in his report that mills' inventories were the smallest since February, 1948, with a record backlog of orders. He noted that in September carded yarn mills boosted production 6½ per cent, but said sales and shipments continued to exceed output. Last year's pattern—in which yarn mills made little or no profit in the first six months—is being followed in 1950, he said.

Invocation of industry-wide price and wage controls after the current elections was predicted by Frank Constangy, attorney of Atlanta, Ga. "It is perfectly obvious to me," the former member of the Regional War Labor Board said, "that, unless we are saved by some miracle, we will be faced with either selective or industry-wide price and wage controls." He further advised that management faced the problem of manpower controls and the possibility of materials priorities.

Also in the offing, according to Mr. Constangy, are "higher Walsh-Healey minimums and, conceivably, demands for further revision of Wage and Hour Law amendments." If present emergency conditions continue, Mr. Constangy indicated, there would be new and expanded

New Pickers for Old

Your old pickers can be rebuilt exactly like new machines. The basic design of a picker has not changed in more than 50 years, and therefore a thoroughly modern picker can be built right into the old frames at a big saving in cost. The old frames are valuable, and are just as good as new ones.

Where it is not feasible to send your pickers to us for rebuilding, we will exchange them for rebuilt pickers of the same model. Our truck delivers a new picker at your plant and takes away an old one. The new picker can be making laps the day after it is delivered.

Where pickers do not need complete rebuilding, but should have a thorough overhauling, this work can be done right in your picker room with one of our skilled machinery erectors in charge of the work.

We keep a large stock of picker repair parts always on hand, and fill repair orders within 24 hours after their receipt. In an emergency, telephone us in the morning and you can have the picker repair parts at the mill the following day, if you are within about 500 miles of Greenwood.

ALDRICH MACHINE WORKS • GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA

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interpretations given to the powers of the National Labor Relations Board.

The two-day parley was concluded with the election of officers and D. R. LaFar, Jr., of Gastonia, N. C., was elected chairman of the board succeeding Mr. Smith of Avondale Mills, who automatically becomes vice-chairman of the association replacing Edwin N. Brower of Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., and Brower Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C. Mr. Fitzsimons wes re-elected president and treasurer of the group and Miss Juanita Nixon of Charlotte was re-elected secretary.

Mr. LaFar, the new chairman, has been in the textile industry since his graduation from Davidson College and currently heads a chain of seven spinning mills which are located at Hardins, Clayton, Warrenton, Waxhaw and Fayetteville, N. C., and at Rock Hill and Bowling Green, S. C.

The board named R. C. McCall of Pinnacle Mills, Easley, S. C., and Mr. Brower to the executive committee and re-elected J. G. H. Morris of Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.; Charles M. Geer of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga.; and Philip Dana of Dana Warp Mills, Inc., Westbrook, Me.

Newly-elected directors, for a three-year term, are Karl Bishopric of Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills; J. A. Cooper of Harriet Cotton Mills and Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.; and Mr. Brower. Re-elected to the board were Henry W. Swift of Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Edwin Malloy of Cheraw (S. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc.; R. C. Forrest of California Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala., and Mr. Morris.

Remaining on the board for another year are R. C. Bridger of Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc.; S. R. Cross of Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion, N. C.; Abner Nash of Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., Franklinton, N. C.; J. R. Newell of Mandeville Mills, Inc., Carrollton, Ga.; Ernest Rees, Jr., of Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.; A. J. M. Wannamaker of Orange Cotton Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., and Mr. Geer.

Directors whose terms will expire in 1952 are W. N. Banks of Grantville (Ga.) Mills; G. P. Barnwell of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Hyman L. Battle of Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills; Frank Pate of Wehadkee Yarn Mills, West Point, Ga.; Arthur K. Winget of Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C., Mr. Dana and Mr. McCall.

Robertson Heads N. C. Association

JULIAN H. ROBERTSON, president and treasurer of North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C., was elected president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association at the 44th annual meeting of the group Oct. 12-13 in Pinehurst, N. C. Mr. Robertson succeeds Frank C. Williams, head of Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., as president of the association. Carl R. Harris, vice-president and assistant treasurer of Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, was named first vice-president; H. K. Hallett, vice-president and general manager of Kendall Mills, Charlotte, was elected second vice-president; and Hunter Marshall of Charlotte was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New directors, elected for three-year terms, are H. M. Jones, president and treasurer of Waverly Mills, Inc., Laurinburg; Ben R. Rudisill, president and treasurer of Carlton Yarn Mills, Inc., Cherryville; and Paul M. Neisler, treasurer of Neisler Mills at Kings Mountain. Eugene Cross, Jr., president of Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hallett ending in 1952.

Members of the association adopted a resolution expressing opposition to a proposed amendment to Southern mill rules which, if approved, would permit extension of time of shipment under a raw cotton contract "by mutual written agreement" of seller and buyer. Cotton shipping trade interests have sought to incorporate such a provision in Rule No. 40 governing cotton sold for forward shipment buyer's or seller's call and stipulating rights of either party to call for margins to offset upward or downward variations of one cent a pound in the market price.

The association's cotton committee recommended against such a change in this rule, declaring in its report that the regulation "as now written fully covers margin requirements and does not prevent such mutual agreements where desired by contracting parties." The cotton committee, headed by

Officers of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association *(left to right)*: H. K. Hallett of Charlotte, second vice-president; Carl R. Harris of Durham, first vice-president; Julian Robertson of Salisbury, president; Frank C. Williams of Roanoke Rapids, retiring president; and Hunter Marshall of Charlotte, secretary-treasurer. They were elected at Pinehurst, N. C., in October.

Running 8 stocks simultaneously on 13 spindles.

SPINDLES 1 *and* 2
1⅛" combed Peeler

SPINDLES 3 *and* 4
50% cut wool top 1½" staple
50% 3 denier viscose 1½" staple

SPINDLES 5 *and* 6
50% 3 denier viscose 2" staple
50% 3 denier acetate 2" staple

SPINDLES 7 *and* 8
100% 3 denier Celanese 2" staple

SPINDLE 9
30% 3 denier nylon 3" staple
70% 64's wool

SPINDLE 10
50% 3 denier nylon 3" staple
50% 3 denier viscose 2½" staple

SPINDLES 11 *and* 12
50% 3 denier viscose 2½" staple
50% 3 denier acetate 2½" staple

SPINDLE 13
100% 64's wool top

For these mills

the adoption of the Saco-Lowell Z System eliminates costly trials and experiments. The inherent flexibility and effective fibre control will facilitate the production of good yarns from any commercial blend known today, with satisfaction and efficiency in operating conditions.

Style shifts and consumer trends create no production obstacle for those mills having Saco-Lowell Model Z Spinning.

In addition to being time-tested and mill proven this system is

- **Simple in design**
- **Sturdy in construction**
- **Flexible in use**
- **Easy to clean**
- **Without complicated parts**
- **Easy to install as "changeovers" on present equipment**

Abbeville Mills Corporation

Brighton Mills, Inc.

Burlington Mills Corp. Cordova

Burlington Mills Corp. Ranlo

Celanese-Lanese Corp.

Glen Raven Cotton Mills

Greenwood Mills Mathews Plant

Mooresville Mills

Wachusett Spinning Mills, Inc.

Waumbec Mills Inc.

For processing Synthetics and Blends, Saco-Lowell can furnish the entire range of equipment from Opening and Picking through Twisting.

Our Engineers will be glad to survey your requirements upon request.

SACO-LOWELL

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.
Shops at BIDDEFORD, MAINE *and* SANFORD, N. C.

SALES OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA

Charles A. Cannon of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, also includes Herman Cone of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, and P. H. Hanes of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem.

Noting that cotton had shifted from "a commodity in surplus supply to a threatened scarcity" in the cotton year ended next July 31, the committee felt "this will undoubtedly cause a shortage of many desirable grades and staples which are required to meet specification goods."

"If American mills consume 10,500,000 to 11 million bales during the present cotton year," the committee's report continued, "and if a satisfactory carryover, which we believe should not be less than four million bales, is held in this country, it would be meant that our exports would be less than 2,500,000 bales." This would compare with about 5,800,000 bales in the past cotton year, it was added. Exports in August and September amounted to approximately 800,000 bales, or 500,000 bales more than was exported in the corresponding period last year, the report said.

In his report as retiring president of the association, Mr. Williams expressed hope that the inflationary impact on raw cotton prices produced by the Korean crisis and the low government cotton crop estimate had spent much of its force for the time being and would permit more stabilized raw material costs and more normal marketing operations.

"We are aware," Mr. Williams declared, "of the disruptive effect of inflationary forces that pushed cotton textiles to a December, 1947, postwar peak, from which the steady month-by-month descent, that ended in July of last year, was a costly one indeed.

"We want to hold the line against inflation. We have modernized our plants and improved our machinery. Yet, even this has been insufficient to offset in any appreciable degree the extraordinary advances in costs and the price pressures, resulting from a smaller cotton crop and the general inflationary effect of heavy bidding for goods.

"The rise in the cost of raw cotton has been the primary factor affecting both retail prices and the manufacturing margins, from which the mills must get in their net earnings.

"Considering the rate the national income has expanded, cotton textiles are relatively cheaper today than in October, 1946, the last month O.P.A. ceilings were in effect, even though current retail prices, forced up by rising manufacturing costs, are higher in actual cents per yard now than then. At the mill level we are trying and will continue to try to hold the line."

Mr. Williams also stressed that the textile industry is in good shape to meet an emergency if called upon again. "We are all aware that despite the great shrinkage of spindles in the industry in the past two decades, its productive capacity is beyond the normal needs of our country, even with the unprecedented increase in our population.

"We are in so much better shape because in the post-war years, the textile industry has invested a cool billion dollars in modernization and replacement of old and obsolete machinery. That is a very conservative figure and it does not include millions spent on research and contributions to technical education. The big part of this money came from earnings and not one penny came from government subsidy."

Gordon Gray, former Secretary of the Army and the newly-inaugurated president of the University of North Carolina, was a guest speaker at the annual meeting of the cotton manufacturers. Mr. Gray said that economic aid to foreign countries must be continued in some form, but voiced the opinion that the amount would be less than in recent years. He declared that late developments in Korea should not be cause "to relax and return to a business-as-usual attitude."

William H. Ruffin of Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, turning in a card of 78-72, captured low net honors in the 18-hole golf tournament held for members of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association. He will retain the trophy donated by Corn Products Refining Co. until next year's tourney. Last year Mr. Ruffin won the award in a drawing after he and W. M. Suttenfield, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, had tied for low net score.

Other scores included F. F. Willingham, Indera Mills Co., Winston-Salem, 104-74; H. W. Whitcomb, Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, 95-78; B. C. Trotter, Fieldcrest Mills, 83-78; R. C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Washington, 104-79; J. H. Rutledge, China Grove Cotton Mills Co., 100-76; H. E. Rietz, Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Gastonia, 103-78; Carl R. Harris, Erwin Mills, Inc., 88-76; J. A. Long, Roxboro Cotton Mills, 90-80; R. I. Dalton, Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, 98-76.

Also participating but not turning in cards were A. W. Bell, American Yarn & Processing Co.; E. M. Boys, Green River Mills, Inc.; H. T. Rindal, Berkeley Mills, Inc., Balfour; R. A. Spaugh, Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem; D. R. LaFar, Harden Mfg. Co., Gastonia; E. N. Brower, Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Hope Mills; Ben R. Rudisill, Carlton Yarn Mills Inc., Cherryville. The tournament was conducted by J. D. Sandridge of the Organic Chemical Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Charlotte.

Job Standards And Industrial Relations Discussed At Meeting Of S.T.A. Unit

GLENN R. WARD, superintendent of Highland Cotton Mills, Inc., High Point, N. C., was elected chairman of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at the division's Fall meeting Oct. 14 at Draper, N. C. Mr. Ward, formerly vice-chairman of the division, succeeds Walter D. Vincent of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., divisional chairman for the past two years. Irvin Payne, superintendent of Division 1, Dan River Mills, was named vice-chairman and Howard Barton, superintendent of the rayon mill of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., was re-elected secretary.

Due to the fact that some members of the division have

Here's proof of our claims on Ideal High Speed Ball Bearing Drawing Equipment*

We made startling claims for this new equipment . . . doubled production at sustained speeds formerly considered only theoretically possible, down-time almost completely eliminated, perfectly aligned and synchronized rolls at all times, smoothest running and higher quality roving than you ever expected. These claims seemed almost too good to be true, so we had to prove them. Here are some convincing records.

*Patented

North Carolina Mill	Ordered 5 deliveries. Reordered 28 after trial.
South Carolina Chain of Mills	Ordered one test frame. Reordered 72 deliveries for one mill and 60 for another.
South Carolina Mill	Ordered 12 deliveries. Reordered 36.
Georgia Mill	Ordered 5 deliveries. Reordered 30, then 71, now 100 more.
Georgia Mill	Ordered 72 deliveries. Reordered 100.
Georgia Mill	Ordered 12 deliveries. Reordered 60, now 100 more.
Georgia Mill	Ordered 92 deliveries after seeing Ideal Drawing Equipment in operation at another mill.
North Carolina Mill	Ordered 48 deliveries after seeing operation at neighboring mill.
Texas Mill	Came to Georgia to see Ideal Drawing Equipment. Ordered 60 deliveries.

Names on Request

Install Ideal High Speed Drawing Equipment and get doubled production and the smoothest running, highest quality roving you've ever seen. Write today for full information.

Ideal **Industries, Inc.**
Bessemer City, N. C.

moved to other sections, the following six men were named to serve on the executive committee until 1952: John D. Scott, superintendent of the Proximity Plant of Cone Mills Corp. at Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Buchanan of Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.; J. D. Baldridge, superintendent of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. at Hanes, N. C.; Clarence L. Jolly, superintendent of the Edna Plant of Cone Mills Corp. at Reidsville, N. C.; Miles A. Carpenter, assistant superintendent of the Cooleemee, N. C., plant of Erwin Mills, Inc.; and W. B. Barton of Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Mr. Vincent, the retiring chairman, presided at the meeting which was held in the auditorium of Draper High School. Smith Crow of Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., was chairman of the nominating committee which also included Ralph Going of Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, and William H. Spencer of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro.

Jesse A. White, general manager of Republic Cotton Mills at Gaffney, S. C., a division of J. P. Stevens & co., delivered the principal address. Mr. White stressed the value of team work in the successful operation of a textile plant today. He is pictured at right.

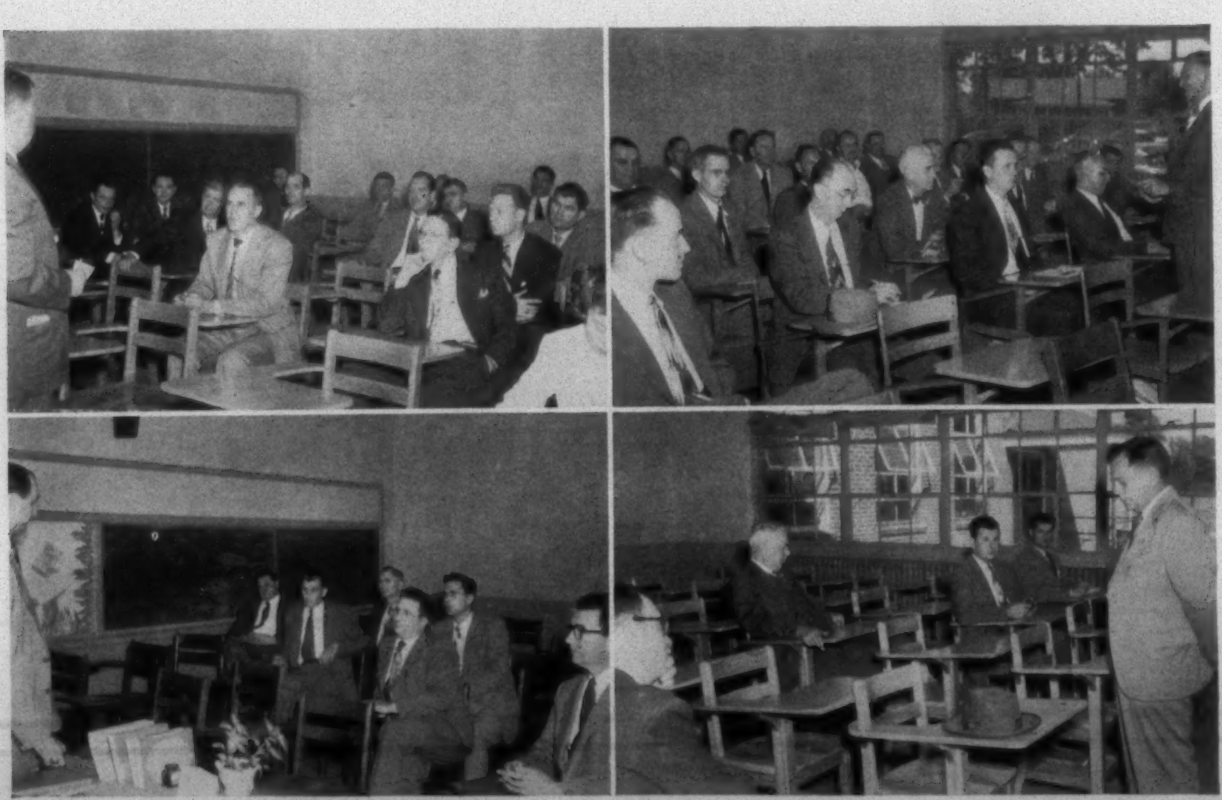
"It does not matter," Mr. White declared, "what your position in the mill may be, whether you are supervisor, superintendent or manager, you are part of a team or you are the captain of a team, if you like to think about it in that way. In any mill, whether it be at Draper or Danville or anywhere else, team work is the thing that makes for success; and lack of team work will lead to failure. I think when you analyze the concept of team work you will find that is true in any branch of business. It is true in work and in play. The thing that produces results is the kind of team work we get, and without team work we do not get anywhere. If we are at the head of a department the first thing we have to think about is the kind of team we are going to have, for we know that our success is going to be more or less due to our ability to pick a team. We probably think sometimes that we know a lot about our business; but, after all, our success gets right down to the kind of team we can pick.

"Sometimes one man wants to get all the credit if the results are good. But I think we should appreciate the fact that if we are getting good results in our organization it is not because of what one man does but of what the team does. We must try to get the team functioning together and get every individual to understand what his part is. That is an important part of every business. Each man on the team has to know what his part is. If we get the team selected and there is a lot of jealousy among the members or a lot of bad feeling, and if one is trying to outdo the others, we know to what it will lead. We have to avoid misunderstanding. You can not have a smoothly functioning team if there is misunderstanding. I think the one thing that leads to more trouble than anything else is lack of understanding. Misunderstandings will create more trouble than anything else. If one individual out of a thousand gets the wrong understanding about certain things he can poison the whole outfit. Success will never be gained if you have misunderstanding on the part of anybody's team. You cannot have success unless the team will work as a unit."

Following the general meeting the membership split up for group discussions. The industrial relations forum and conference on standards are reported herewith, while the various other group discussions will be found in appropriate departments elsewhere in this issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Industrial Relations

The industrial relations forum was presided over by



The Fall meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association was broken up into nine groups devoted to discussion of mill processes, four of which are shown above.

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Homer J. Vernon, personnel manager for the Draper Division of Fieldcrest Mills. Present were representatives from Dan River Mills, Cone Mills Corp., Highland Cotton Mills, Erlanger Mills and Fieldcrest Mills. Following are abstracted some questions, answers and comments from the report of this discussion.

Question: Are you having any trouble now with absenteeism? If so, what do you do to try to minimize that? What methods do you use for combating excessive absenteeism? What have you found most successful for combating absenteeism? If you have a set policy that applies to all departments, and you have been successful, maybe the others would benefit from your experience.

Answer: All agreed that the problem of absenteeism was very much with them. To combat this problem most reported that they used a warning system, but found this for the most part ineffective and of negligible benefit. Some reported grievances and a lack of co-operation from the union. One reported that the warning system has been fairly effective in his plant, but it has a restricted effectiveness. "Through it we manage to catch the chronic offenders but do not reduce our rate of absenteeism very much," he said. Another declared that whether you are fighting absenteeism or anything else, to go back and determine the cause is the best approach. The relationship of personality tests to absenteeism also was pointed out with one plant representative reporting finding evidence that people who score low on personality tests are more likely to be worse offenders. Most reported good results from the use of tests for selection and placement purposes.

Question: What do you do to follow up the cause of absenteeism?

Answer: Mr. M—We expect a report from each individual out, giving his or her reason for being out. If we do not have a report, and they stay off without having made prior arrangement or sending some word, they have to report to the foreman the next day they work, and the foreman discusses the absence with them. If it has been a habit with an individual, then the personnel manager and the overseer talk with that person and make it clear to him or her that it will not be tolerated.

Question: When people are out sick, that is justifiable absence; but how do you *know* they are sick? How is it handled?

Answer: Mr. M reported a system of dropping a person from payroll when he is absent four weeks. Those are usually for legitimate reasons; they are out sick. When people are out sick one day and are back the next, he stated, those are voluntary absences, and added "We have more doctor's excuses than we have doctors." An irritating problem was brought up by Mr. O, who said: "In our foremen's meeting one foreman told the superintendent that he felt as well that day as he ever felt in his life and that he could get an excuse from any doctor in town saying he should not work for the next two or three weeks. So we selected a doctor, one we considered about the most upstanding in town. The foreman went out and got an excuse from that doctor, saying he was unable to work and could not work for the next two weeks. Now, that is a real problem." Mr. P expressed the opinion that the employee would be absent less often "if we could put a little trouble on him when he comes back to work."

Question: What experience have we had with problems concerning discipline, as far as quality of work is concerned? How successful have you been in following through on that?

Answer: Mr. T—I have an opinion that maybe all of us do not do enough of this business of letting our supervisors know to the fullest extent why we do things. In other words, the personnel department is faced with a lot of things in which it is hard for those outside the personnel office to understand why we act as we do. We fall down in not giving an explanation. I think we could do a good job if we explained our actions to them and if we stayed close to our foremen and assistant foremen in trying to get them to go along with us. Mr. U reported that it makes it hard for a second hand to have to run a job to suit an overseer if the overseer does not tell him what is expected.

Question: Can't the personnel department turn this thing around? Shouldn't the personnel department be sympathetic with the foremen? The personnel department can put the foreman on the spot.

Answer: Mr. T—It should work both ways, like team work. It seems to me that if a warning is given and it gets torn up when it gets up to a certain stage, then it gives the overseer a black eye. It ties his hands. Of course there may be times when we want to give an inch in order to gain a mile, but it is bad to have to compromise on things like that. I think we should work with our foremen and assistant foremen and give them a chance to ask us questions about it. Mr. V—We give employees warnings for defective workmanship, particularly in weaving; but we have never given a warning to an inspector for allowing defective goods go through, although we have had defective goods go through. In cases like this we have done several things, including vision tests and making vision corrections. In several cases we tried retraining of the inspectors who we were

Four of the groups which met at Draper, N. C., exchange of ideas and discussion of techniques. In *foreground* of group at *lower right* is A. Ray Marley of Erwin, N. C., president of the Southern Textile Association.

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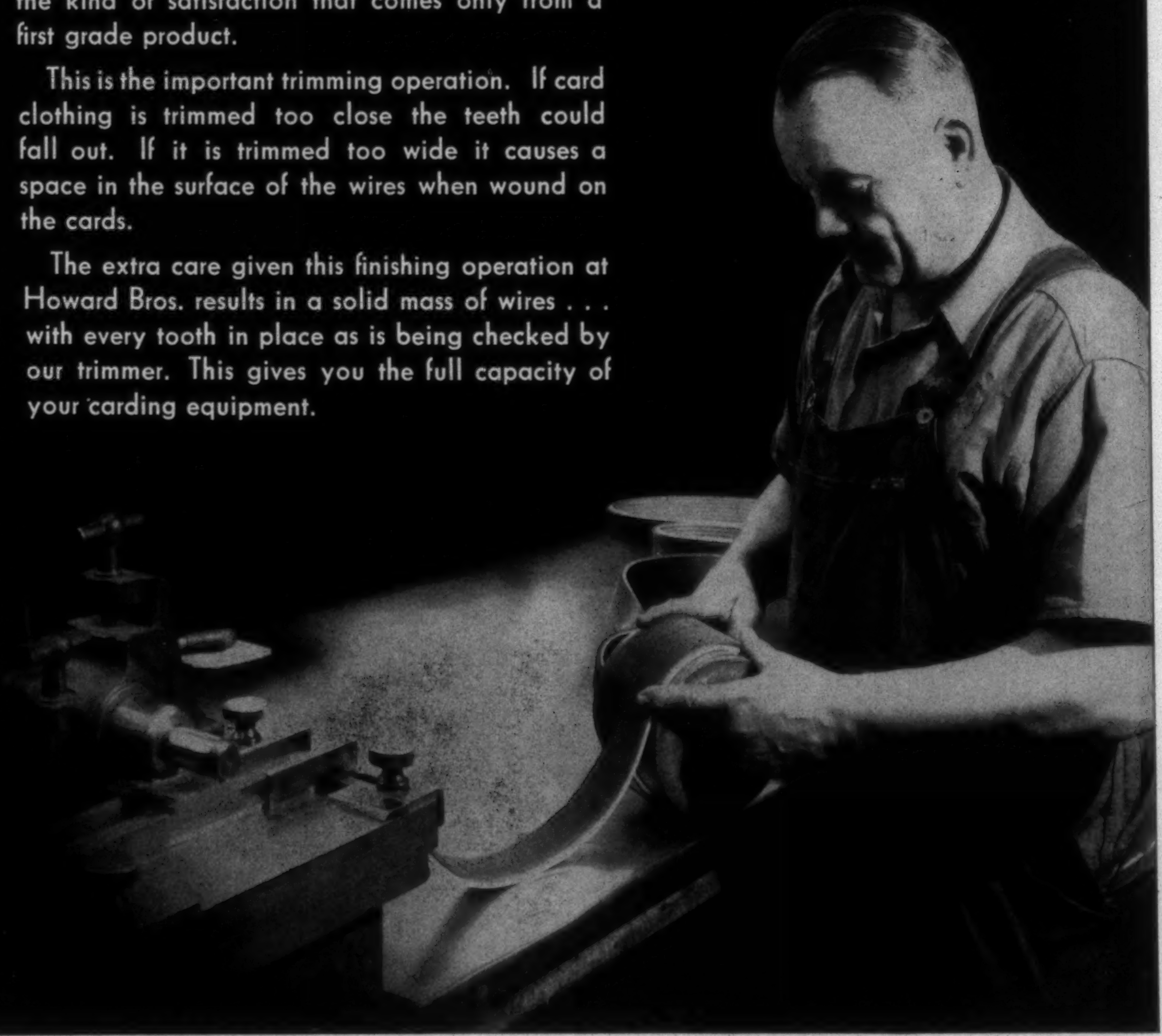

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not quite sure knew what the standards were. In spite of testing eyes and other provisions, plain old carelessness can be at fault—and it is not out of line to turn in notices for carelessness. One member declared that "If there is any solution to our problem, it is to work with our foremen and assistant foremen and to back them up as much as possible. One of the most wholesome things a personnel department can do is to prove to the supervisors that we want to work with them."

Question: Concerning the problem involved in promotion, the problem of promoting loom fixers and card grinders, or more experienced types of workers, what have you been able to do with it in union and non-union mills, as to the seniority question? In promoting weavers to loom fixers do you do it on the seniority basis?

Answer: Mr. AB reported that his plant does not consider seniority. It has an extensive vocational school, he said, and loom fixers are picked from this group depending on the way they do in the classes. Mr. EF reported that seniority does have a place in his organization. Under union contract, he said, the firm has to post jobs that come open and the employee bidding who has the greatest seniority and who can qualify to fill the job will be given the job. When tests are given to determine the most desirable person for promotion, Mr. EF declared, the union contends that the plant should promote anyone who passes and has the most seniority, regardless of the score. The union says "Anyone who can qualify," Mr. EF pointed out, adding that we want that changed to "Anyone who is qualified."

Question: What happens if you find that you have a man on a job through promotion who can not adequately qualify? What happens then? Does he go back to his original job?

Answer: Most agreed that he can not bo back to his original job, since that job has been filled.

Conference on Standards

The conference on standards was presided over by Joseph P. Foster, staff assistant of the blanket mill of Fieldcrest Mills at Draper. Participating were representatives from Dan River Mills, Highland Cotton Mills, Edwin Mills, Inc., and Fieldcrest Mills. Following is a secretarial report of the discussion.

Question: On interlocking jobs, such as spinner and doffer or weaver and battery hand, how is the measured operation paid when all or part of the other is unmeasured?

Answer: Mr. A said that at one time his plant had a part battery-filling job with a weaving job, but both were measured. He also stated that on weaving, where one fabric was measured and one unmeasured, to keep from working the measured job to death they limit the amount of payment on the measured portion of the job to the previous earning possibility. Mr. B said that in weaving, when a new style is added, compare that style as nearly as possible with one that is measured, as a temporary measure, and set up a temporary rate to pay expected earnings for certain loom efficiencies.

"You know that loom we've been having all that trouble with . . ."

Question: What effect on the quality performance of operators is found when the operator's job is placed on a measured basis? What effect on quality when a measured job becomes unmeasured?

Answer: If an operator is put on piece work, quality will go down if it is not watched closely. It was the general opinion that in weaving, when an operator is put on an incentive, it so happens that a loom does not stop as often and the looms are kept running better. Mr. C stated that a card tender being paid on piece work, if not watched closely, would have a tendency to run a card when it is making bad work whereas, if not being paid on piece work, he would have the card fixed. He also stated that a lot of people are quality-conscious but that most are more interested in the pick clock. Mr. D said he believed that piece work in a cloth room would lower the quality more than in any other department in a mill. Mr. E said it had been his experience that some inspectors have a tendency to pass bad material because they are paid on a yardage basis. Mr. B stated that in his mill the inspectors are paid on an hourly basis. They are now in process of beginning some work to determine production standards, to stimulate the operators' feeling of wanting to reach the standard. It is not intended to put the inspectors on a regular incentive.

Question: How are card tenders paid? If by lap, what daily earnings-fluctuations are found?

Answer: At Mill E card tenders are paid by net card hour. At Mills A and B card tenders are paid by lap. There is not much difference in earnings. When being paid by the lap, it does encourage card tenders to waste laps.

Question: What methods do you use of maintaining individual earnings at a constant level when changing yarn or fabric conditions affect job-earning possibilities?

Answer: At Mill A there is no measurement on it. A certain percentage, in spinning for instance, would be measured; then the whole job would be paid on measured basis until the opportunity was available to make adjustments. At Mill B when the yarn count is changed so that the job set-up is a new one, operators are guaranteed their average earnings during the time that it takes to make studies. After installing new rates they would be guaranteed a trial period of four weeks.

Question: What is done about machinery inspection to see that looms are not deteriorating?

Answer: A lot of it is up to supervision. A certain schedule is given employees, which is supposed to be maintained.

Question: At some mills there are quite a large number of varying numbers and colors. If doffers are given full assignments, at some times during the day a doffer will strike a period when he has several frames waiting for him, while at other times he is waiting for frames to be ready to be doffed. What can be done about it?

Answer: No waiting time is allowed the doffer while waiting for frames to be doffed. Some consideration is given in setting up the piece rate.

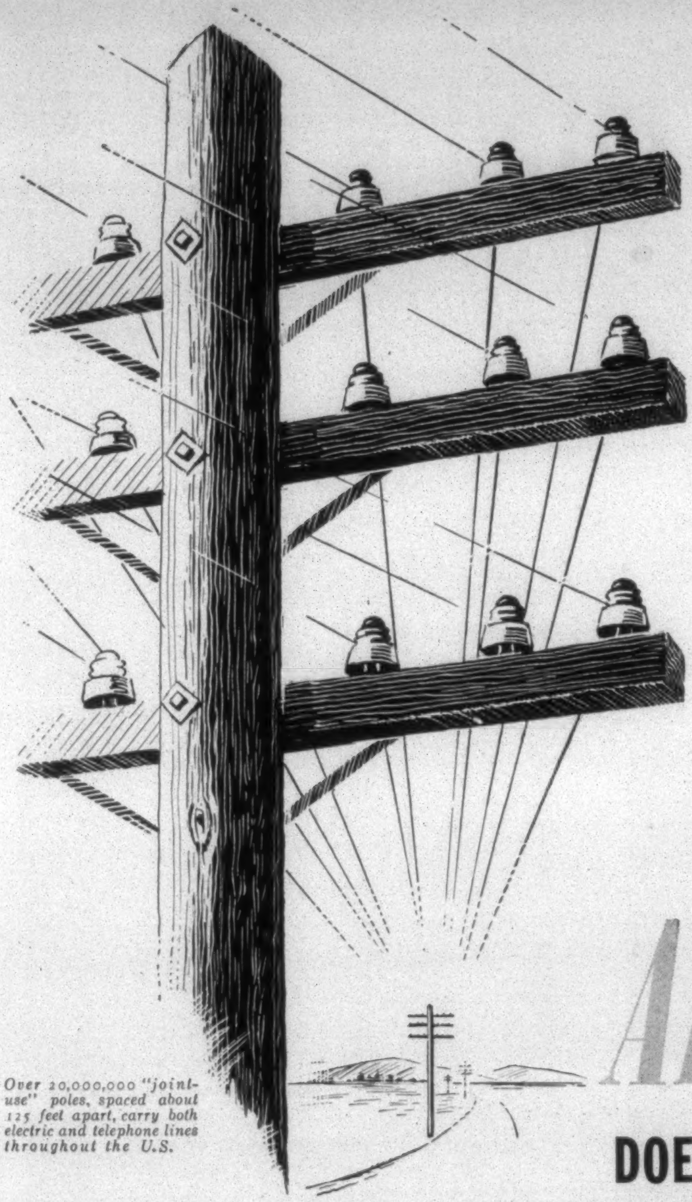
Question: Do you have loom fixers on a straight pick-rate basis or on the type of set-up of straight hourly rate with efficiency and bonus tied in?

Answer: At Mill A loom fixers are paid on a pick rate and are not paid any bonus.

Question: How is the waiting-time system worked out?

Answer: At Mill A they have allowed time worked into all rates. On single machine operations the machine has to be down five minutes before any time can be marked up, and multiple machines have to be down 15 minutes. Supervision marks up all down time. At Mill B, on a six-loom set, one loom has to be down for at least 1½ hours, or six looms down for 15 minutes.

Members of a French productivity team, which recently returned to its homeland after a six-week visit inspecting textile plants in the Boston, Mass., area and in the Carolinas, report that the American textile worker produces three times as much as his counterpart in France. They attributed this fact to efficient plant layout which spared the worker needless fatigue; standardized, simplified shop practices; and the greater amount of horsepower backing the American worker.



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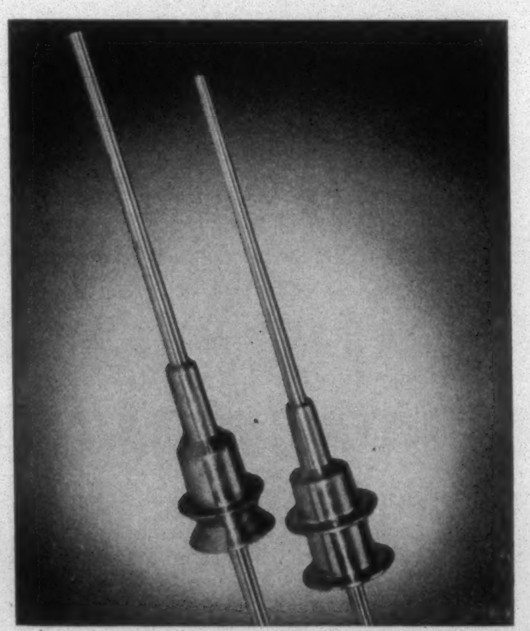

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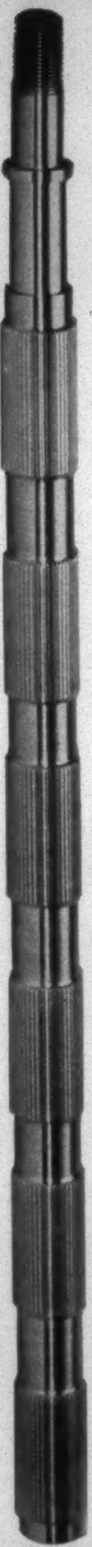

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Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

MILL TECHNIQUES—S.T.A. Meeting

CONFERENCES on carding, spinning, technical control and waste control were a feature of the Oct. 14 Fall meeting at Draper, N. C., of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association. R. E. New, foreman of the sheeting mill of Fieldcrest Mills at Draper, presided over the conference on carding. The conference on spinning was presided over by H. B. Stanley, overseer of spinning for Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. Richard C. Tanner, head of quality control for Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., was chairman for the discussion on technical control, and Rupert Riley of Fieldcrest Mills' standards department presided at the discussion on waste control. Abstracts from reports of these conferences follow:

Conference on Carding

Question: What experience have you had with the pneumatic pressure system on pickers?

Answer: A definite advantage over old system. Makes lap more uniform; also, increased yardage is expected. Increased pressure of 75 or 80 pounds suggested. Improves on picking breakage.

Question: What have you found to be best weight per yard lap to run on cards—13 or 14 ounces? Fifty or 55-grain sliver? Carding ten or 12 pounds per hour? What weight grain sliver delivered from cards?

Answer: Light lap preferred. Grade of cotton used varies weight. Decreasing pressure of picker not satisfactory. For a split lap in rayon a blend was suggested. Different blends create different problems. Wool was found to be worst problem. Cleaning evener motions at set schedule was suggested. Lap pin was found to cause break-back, which results in split lap.

Question: What has been your experience with the following: (A) Ball-bearing comb boxes? (B) Ball-bearing lickerins?

Answer: (A) Preferred above other type. Requires less maintenance. Needs grease only once a year. (B) Very satisfactory and are operated at low cost.

Question: What effect do continuous strippers have on nep count?

Answer: Not satisfactory. Not generally maintained, therefore require increased maintenance. Quality is affected on coarse jobs, and not found advantageous on fine course jobs. Maintenance cost increased because of too much grinding. Better results were found without too much grinding. Three-point grinding was suggested. Fast-speed grinding found more satisfactory. Slow-speed grinding causes dips. Fast speed is also quicker.

Question: State your ideas on the improved types of opening and cleaning machinery. If it were possible, what changes would you make in your opening line, and why?

Answer: Air filters not satisfactory. More satisfactory with rayon than others. Air conditioning definitely recommended for cards and split lap. Ample humidity helps static. Type humidity varies results on roller lap; high humidity suggested. High humidity also suggested on card clothing. Clothing should be kept at same humidity at all times.

Question: What can be done to prevent the first few yards at the start of the picker from being heavy?

Answer: Adjust tension to proper level. Re-drawing was found to be satisfactory. Surface grind recommended.

Conference on Spinning

Except where otherwise specified, most of the answers to questions asked during the conference on spinning were provided by Chairman Stanley.

Question: What is your cleaning schedule on long draft, such as blowing off and cleaning, in particular?

Answer: We have experimented with the vacuum type of cleaning. While it has not been found successful, we have not given it up. At the present time we are blowing our spinning frames off once per 144 hours. We brush the ring rail once per shift. No other cleaning than that is being done. The overhead is blown down continuously. One man cleans this three times a day. We pick our rollers with a mechanical roller picker once every 24 hours, as well as oil. The back rollers are cleaned once every 72 hours. The clearers are wiped monthly. There is very little cotton accumulation, and they really need cleaning only once every month. The revolving clearer is cleaned once every 72 hours.

Question: What kind of special device do you have to clean spindles?

Answer: A special type of hook. The travelers are changed once a week, and the spindles are thoroughly cleaned at that time.

Question: How often do you clean your bases?

Answer: Every overhaul, or every 1,000 hours. Dan River has done a bit of checking and experimenting as to the number of slubs in the room. Frames look dirty, but lint does not get in the yarn. The Fieldcrest Mills representative stated they are cleaning every week. This is done at the end of each week, and the oily filling and slubs are not nearly so bad.

Question: How often do you drag out?

Answer: Once every eight hours.

Question: Can you tell that your end breaks are any higher or lower since you put in the overhead cleaning?

Answer: Standards Department at Dan River checked this and has not found it to be true. Fieldcrest Mills reported that they think their end breakage might be more as a result of the blower.

Question: What is your spinner's cleaning schedule?

Answer: At Dan River spinners do not clean under the boards, but they rub the creels twice per eight hours and the guide twice per eight hours. Our yarns are 22/s to 40/s.

Question: How much air pressure do you use when blowing off?

Answer: It varies from 30 to 60 pounds.

Question: What nozzle do you use?

Answer: There is a cut-off valve that we use, and it has a 1/16-inch hole in this. We find that with this we can do a faster and better job of cleaning. The main reason we use 1/16-inch is because the cut-off valve is 1/16-inch. Dan River has been experimenting quite a bit with combination wind, with the bobbins on warp being run on Barber-Colman spooler. Numbers are 15, 2½-inch ring, with the Schweiter aluminum bobbin; and they run about a seven ounce package and spool on a Barber-Colman spooler. Dan River has been on this for about one and one-half years, and it has proven successful. Erlanger Mills reported that they have been using combination wind for about 21 years but are still having trouble with the package spinning.

Question: When you overhaul your frames do you see that the connecting rod that is fastened to each section has no loose play in it?

Answer: Heretofore Dan River has not done that; but now we have the builder man assigned to the overhauling crew, and he takes care of all that phase of the work.

Question: How often do you change your travelers?

Answer: Once every week. We have special traveler-changers.

Question: Do you think this is better than to let a doffer change them?

Answer: Dan River has always had a special crew. We change our travelers once every 32 hours and on filling every 40 hours.

Question: Have any of you had any experience with the new

Climax ball-bearing top roller? What do you think of this roller?

Answer: We have had them only about two months and have not had a fair chance to tell just how they will turn out. Our end breakage is helpful so far. We are now on rayon, and so far it has been successful. Dan River had only one but found the breaking strength will go up about two per cent. Fieldcrest Mills has had them for a couple of years on a couple of frames, but the foreman of the ring spinning was heard to state that he does not like this at all for a front roll. Another member reported they have tried them for about three years but they are now about to wear out. They did a very good job. There are about 14 parts to the roller, and cleaning is a pretty good job, but no difference to amount to anything could be told in the breaking strength.

Question: How are the different mills cleaning the slip roll?

Answer: When the frame is running, it makes a gap go through when the roll is picked up and affects the draft on the yarn. Dan River has tried the mechanical roll picker, but it had the same effect. The best way Dan River has found to clean these rolls is to stop the frame and clean the rollers. The frame is stopped approximately three minutes in order to do this cleaning.

Question: What do you expect your end breakage to be?

Answer: Dan River's is 30. On one-inch staple cotton yarns it runs higher. On Whitin warp it runs about 20 or 22.

Question: What would they recommend it to draft?

Answer: You can not get up much higher on 1.5 hank roving. Dan River's Saco-Lowell will draft 23, but mostly 16-18.

Question: Does any mill have the overhead ceiling cleaning?

Answer: One mill reported it has the Monorail cleaner. About once a week a man has to blow down where this air does not reach, and it takes about four hours to do this. Most of the mills reported they use blowing-down by compressed air, with a man to wipe off the lamp shades once each week.

Question: Do you have undercleaners, and what luck have you had with them?

Answer: Dan River is now experimenting with this and has done away with these for the time being. On the revolving cleaner, Dan River had experimented with leather and rubber and found the best yet was flannel. They found they had trouble with the blower and wool fringes. The trouble probably lies in the roller shop, where they cover their own rollers, though it could be in the cloth which is used to cover the rollers.

Question: Have any of you had experience with bunch builders on coarse yarns?

Answer: Dan River had had no trouble as yet. One representative now uses the Holcomb bunch builder, which will make any kind of bunch desired—flat, round, or 1½-inch. Fieldcrest has had trouble in a very coarse yarn with nine yards on the bunch, in that the yarn piles up and will not work out on this bunch. They have worked quite a bit with them and are now trying one made by one of their engineers, which is doing a much better job than anything tried so far on the coarse-type yarns. Dan River uses nine to 15 yards on a bunch for the 99-inch Stafford looms.

Question: Is it best to pack a spindle with the rail at the bottom or at the top?

Answer: On the filling frames we are packing at the top for the first time. Heretofore we have always packed at the bottom, using 1⅜-inch and 1⅝-inch ring, with nine-inch bobbins. Fieldcrest packs both ways, top and bottom, with a five-inch ring and filling package 1¾-inch.

Question: Who checks the spindles behind the spindle-plumber?

Answer: A maintenance second hand checks these, and we get a better result. The spinner is better satisfied with this way than with any other person doing it.

Question: Do you plumb spindles annually or more often?

Answer: At Dan River we overhaul the spinning frames every 10,000 hours by a group of about 14 or 15 men. They overhaul completely everything about the frame. After the frames are cleaned, the plumber men start in with one frame a day and plumb all spindles once every six months.

Question: What is the condition of the bolsters?

Answer: At Dan River we have a technical man to check on the oil in the bolsters. We are now using nylon plastic bolsters, and they are not wearing too much as yet. If these were taken off and flushed out, a lot of accumulation was found within. We tried a suction pump once for cleaning, but it was not good, and we did not get very good results.

"High tide last night."

Conference on Technical Control

Chairman Tanner led the conference discussion on technical control. Stated Mr. Tanner, "We take a picker lap from each checker once a week. This is done by the picker tender. It is tested in the laboratory." Other mill representatives reported testing a lap a day. This work is done by the picker tender also. It is tested for uniformity of material; this is to show the quality of the yarn.

"We size the card sliver once a day in the sheeting mill," Mr. Tanner told the group. "We believe that one card should be sized each shift, and we take one line of cards each shift. The card room does it at the mill, and the testing is done by the technical department of the standards department at other mills."

The stripping cycle was discussed and one mill representative explained that a sample is taken from the second stripping cycle after grinding, as this gives a better picture of the characteristics of card neps. Other mills reported that samples are taken during the process, from a different cycle each day, so they know what is going on.

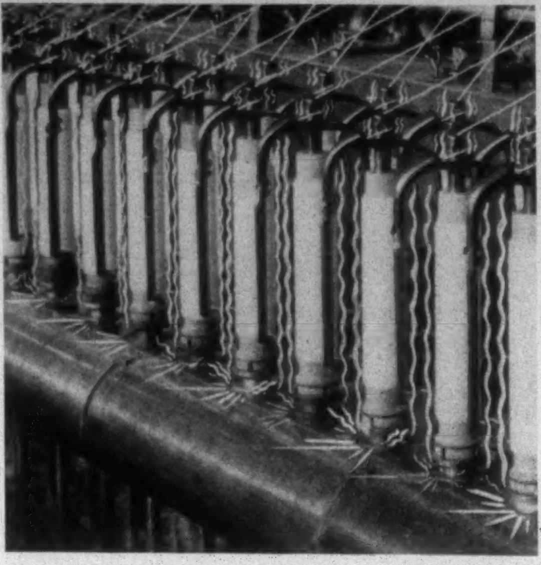
"The information derived from the nep count is used to determine the effect on the neps," Mr. Tanner declared. "We are trying to keep our waste to a minimum. The frequency of the sliver for maintaining sets is determined by sizing on eight frames each day, each shift. This is the ideal set-up. Extensive testing is contemplated.

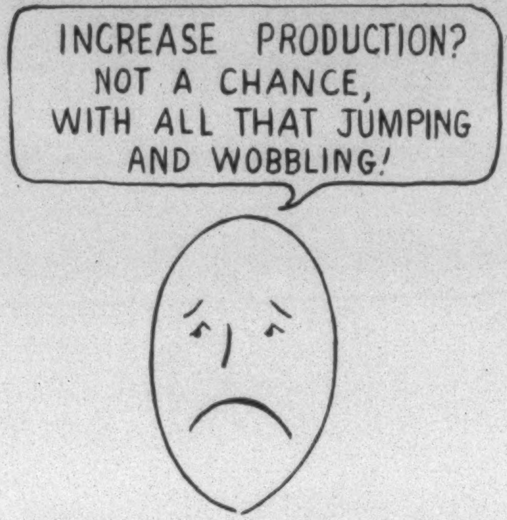
"If there is too great a variation," Mr. Tanner continued, "we make various changes in frames. This is left entirely up to the spinning department at other mills. For five sizes of yarn we use only two sizes of trade sliver. They feel that this is not enough checking. Even with new equipment you will get a wiggle. If improperly set, the wiggles will be exaggerated. There is no specific measure for testing uniformity of sliver. It is used mostly for trouble-shooting."

Conference on Waste Control

Question: How is the waste-control system set up in Fieldcrest Mills?

Answer: Our waste-control system was set up by Barnes Textile

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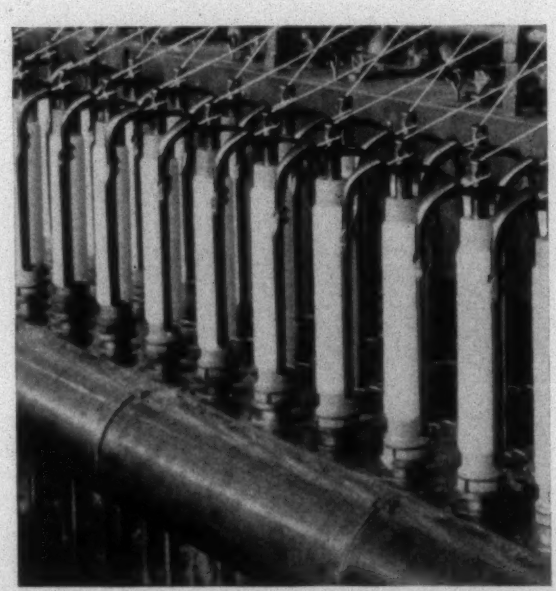

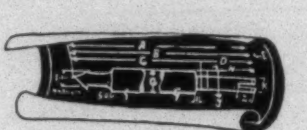

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Associates. The device is called the Wastemeter, and it shows all types of waste by process throughout the mill.

Question: What is the best way to set up a waste-control system?

Answer: First you would determine all types of waste through the mill. Keep the figures for several weeks, to help set up standards. In arriving at standard percentages, be sure to calculate these from process input.

Question: How does a waste-control report make a foreman waste-conscious?

Answer: It pin-points all types of waste that are in excess. Our report also shows in dollars how much money was lost due to this excess waste.

Question: What is a good percentage for re-workable waste?

Answer: We think that between six and eight per cent is good.

Question: In carding, how much do you allow to be torn off the end of your laps?

Answer: (A) We allow one-half yard. (B) We allow one yard.

Question: How much re-workable waste do you have in the card room?

Answer: Around four per cent.

Question: What is a good percentage for set-back laps?

Answer: This depends upon how much changing of stock is done. With a normal amount, three per cent would be a good figure.

Question: What types of waste do you find in spinning?

Answer: Scavenger, bobbin strips, yarn, and sweeps.

Question: Do you use a bobbin-cleaning machine?

Answer: Yes.

Question. Does it scratch the bobbins?

Answer: Not if it is set correctly.

Question: What causes most of the waste from the spoolers?

Answer: Improper starting of the spinning frames causes a good bit.

Question: What types of waste are found in slashing?

Answer: Hard and soft yarn.

Question: Do your section beams run out equally?

Answer: West Point has a method by which they will. Most mills have trouble with this.

Question: What types of waste are found in the weave room?

Answer: Feeler, filling thread, warp yarn, and sweeps. The greatest control is over feeler waste.

Question: We use a vacuum system for moving our waste from the card room to the wastehouse. How would you get a waste report?

Answer: Have the wastehouse complete a report showing all types of waste desired.

MILL TECHNIQUES—Alabama Supervisors

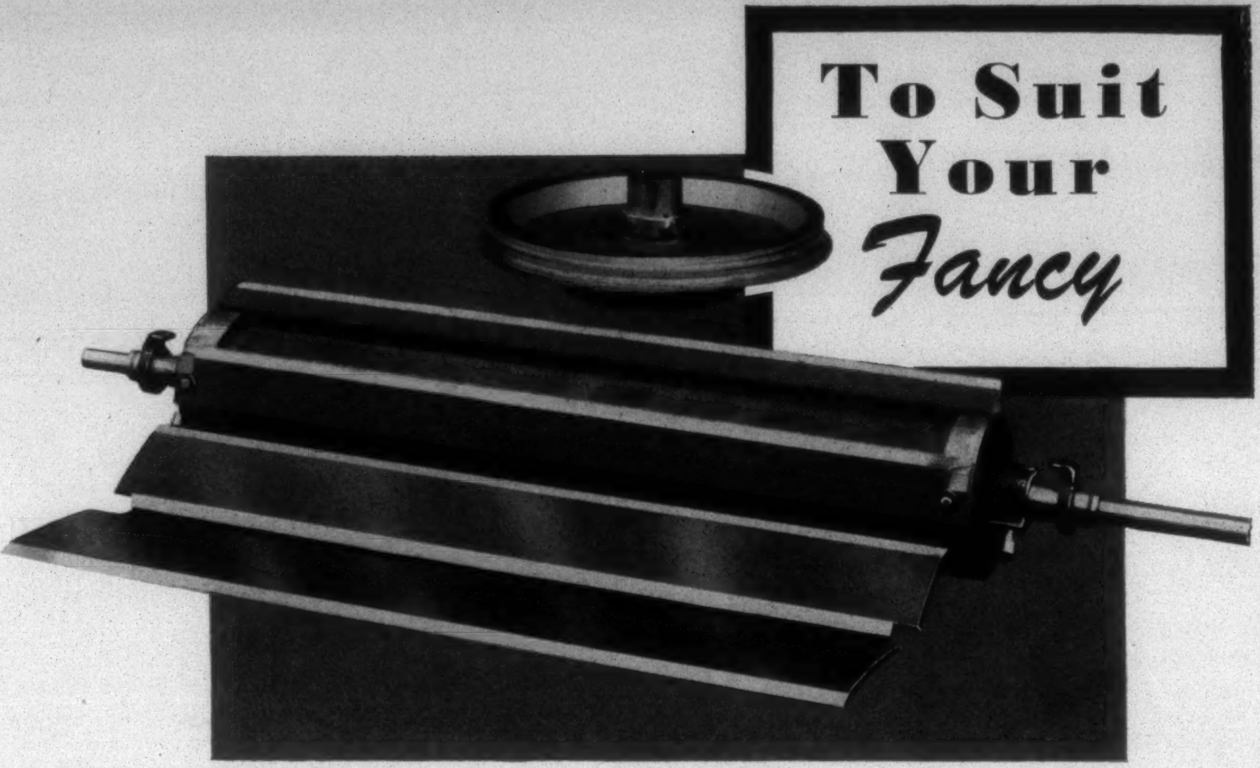
MORE than 200 Alabama textile operating executives met in Langdon Hall on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute campus in Auburn, Oct. 28, to talk over problems and swap information about carding and spinning operations in their plants. In September, the executives had submitted questions on these operations which they wanted discussed at the Fall meeting to the secretary of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives. Robert B. Horsley, cotton mill manager at Pepperell Mills, Opelika, and chairman of the executives' organization, presided over the meeting. J. Wilson Patterson of Tallassee Mills led the discussion on carding, and Grady Webb, assistant superintendent of Langdale Mills, led the session on spinning.

Carding executives said that one of the big advantages of the new pneumatic rack control on pickers over the regular friction type on pickers was that it gave an even pressure over the lap at all times. They added that it also caused less work for the picker tenders in raising and lowering the lap and that it made things easier for the doffer. One supervisor said that he had been using it for two months and had no complaints to make about it—not even in fluffing up. A Bemis Bag Co. executive cited a 26 per cent increase in lap rate. A Pepperell executive reported a 3½ per cent increase in production and a 42 per cent reduction in time for doffers. He said that the one picker in use had proven so satisfactory that an order has been placed for more.

Grady Webb, assistant superintendent of Langdale Mills *(standing)*, led the discussion on spinning at the Oct. 28 meeting of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives in Langdon Hall, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. *Seated* is Robert B. Horsley of Pepperell Mills, Opelika, chairman of the executive group.

In a discussion of card and drawing maintenance, a representative of Avondale Mills said that each grinder at his plant had 50 cards per section and that each driving tender cleaned his rolls every eight hours. The grinder ground cards "according to conditions" four to six hours, he stated. At Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, grinders have 40 cards each, an executive said, "We grind, according to cards, 11½ pounds an hour." Another commented, "We grind two hours at a time. Each grinder puts up four cards a day. We have an oiler in the card room who cleans rolls once a week." "Our plant has 100 cards per grinder and helper. We grind five cards per shift. We have a drawing frame section man to clean the frames and we overhaul them about once a year," another reported.

An Avondale Mills representative said he thought the automatic ceiling cleaner meant a savings of from $60 to $70 a week. The cleaner has brought about better working conditions and fewer safety hazards and has been responsible for improved quality production, he stated. The card room is blown down once a week, he explained. Another Avondale Mills executive said the cleaner enabled him to eliminate one card hand from the shift. Another carding executive called the two cleaners used by Opelika Textile Mills about the best investments he has ever made. One of them, which was installed in 1947, paid for itself in two weeks, he said. He cited the elimination of "mule work" and the improvement in the labor situation as major benefits. Before the cleaners were installed it was necessary to blow down every week, but now once every eight weeks is often enough, he said. The lap conveyor eliminates a great deal of waste and the mill has practically no trouble with pull-backs, he continued. By installing a new type of lap



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pin, he has done away with most of the trouble he originally had with the cleaners and has practically no waste. Another mill man using a cleaner said that his card room now ran from six weeks to two months without being blown down.

On the subject of controlling waste in the card room, an executive reported that the waste was weighed just before the end of the shift. Weights were posted on the bulletin board at the end of the day "for all to see." "On our slubbers," he said, "we report waste in the same way to let the workers see just what they've done." Russell Mfg. Co. of Alexander City was singled out by the discussion leader as having done a good job in controlling reworkable waste. A carding representative from this mill said that a weekly chart is kept on the weight of waste by an employee who does nothing but weigh and check waste. An executive from Opelika Mills reported total waste in his card room as 1¼ per cent. Some one pointed out that if you got your percentage of waste down too low you would sacrifice quality. Homer Roberts said that clearer waste at the drawing and roving frame is not much of a problem at Anniston Mfg. Co., where he is general manager.

The executive took a short break after the carding discussions and came back to their seats to participate in a discussion on five spinning questions. Bill Curry of Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, said that spinners there were required to do cleaning. The mill did not blow off at all during the week, he added. A representative from a mill at Fairfax said that spinners there did nothing but spin.

One of the mill men who was high in praise of automatic underframe cleaners in his spinning department was Harold M. Clark, superintendent of Avondale Mills, Pell City. He said the mill had bought four underframe cleaners and was given an extra one by the manufacturers. "They are doing a good job," he told the other executives. "We get around about once every 24 hours." He said that ever since four cleaners had been set up in the middle of the room it had not been necessary to blow out under the frames and the floor beneath had stayed as clean as if it had just been swept. These cleaners have proven so satisfactory that 14 more are now on order, Mr. Clark said. When they are received they will all be put in one room and tests will be run to see just how good they are.

A representative of a plant at Lanett said he thought the underframe cleaner the best answer to "blow out" operations. He said that his mill had used six cleaners for about a year and liked them so much that 50 more were now on order. A Bemis Bag Co. executive reported the satisfactory use of four cleaners. Even in spinning heavy osnaburg thread, the cleaners kept the floor spic and span, he said. At first the mill had set the cleaners up in the middle of the room but later moved them up against the wall. The frames themselves are kept perfectly clean, he explained, and have been re-worked by engineers. He said that an end-down reduction of ten per cent was noted in one and of 50 per per cent in another. Another executive said that tests showed end downs were reduced 30 to 50 per cent by underframe cleaners in use at his mill. He reported that some mechanical trouble was experienced at first but none in the last six months.

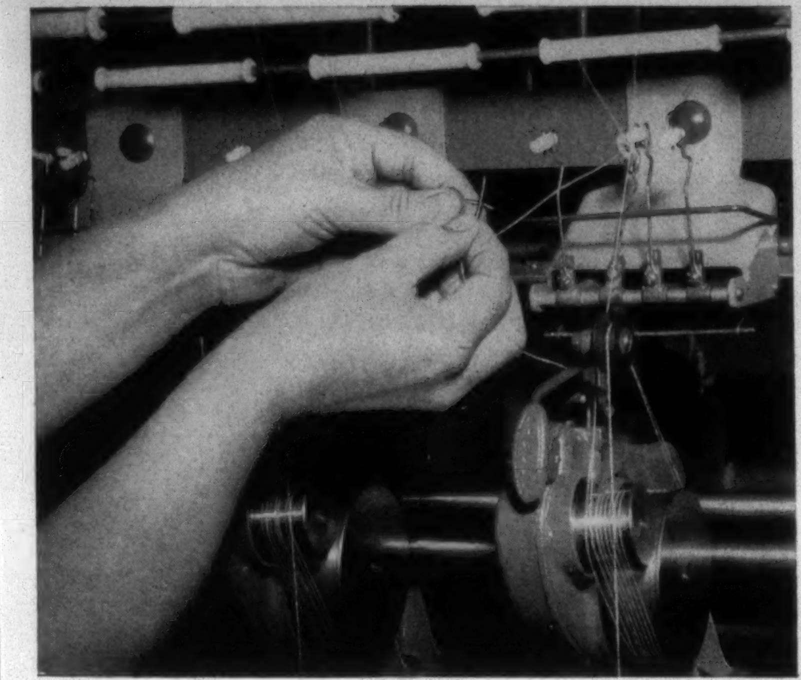
The advantages of automatic builder motion in spinning cited by one executive included a more uniform-size track and less tension on the part of employees because of "less inspection requirements." It was also noted that the doffer could handle about ten per cent more bobbins. A representative from a mill in Columbus, Ga., said he had not seen much advantage in it so far. Another said he was still using it on an experimental basis. When someone asked how much extra work was involved in adjusting it, the answer was that once it was adjusted it stayed adjusted.

An efficient way of handling tailings and throw-outs at a Barber-Colman spooler was cited by an official of a mill at Lanett as having a tailing machine man carry them to a special work-table and sort them before returning them to the spooler. He estimated the percentage of throw-outs at 15 per cent. A Pepperell man said that the percentage of throw-outs ranged from 14 per cent to 22 per cent on different types of yarn. Winding speed was given as 1,200 yards per minute. Avondale Mills reported that each three spoolers had one tailing machine man who straightened all the throw-outs he could before returning them to the spooler.

In a discussion of reducing and controlling "wild yarn" at spoolers, a representative of Langdale Mills said that it was important to keep the thread clamps tightened and adjusted. He said that an employee checked the spoolers regularly and that the spoolers were stopped every four hours. J. D. Moore of Phenix City said the problem had been licked there by "twice a shift cleaning."

Dr. Ralph Draughon, president of A.P.I., Dean J. E. Hannum of the A.P.I. School of Textile Technology and Charles Knight, also of the textile school, welcomed the delegates to the campus.

A portion of the crowd of more than 200 top Alabama textile management officials who attended the Fall meeting of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives at Langdon Hall on the campus of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Oct. 28. The gentleman standing in the background is one of the dozens of Alabama mill men who participated in floor discussions on carding and spinning problems.



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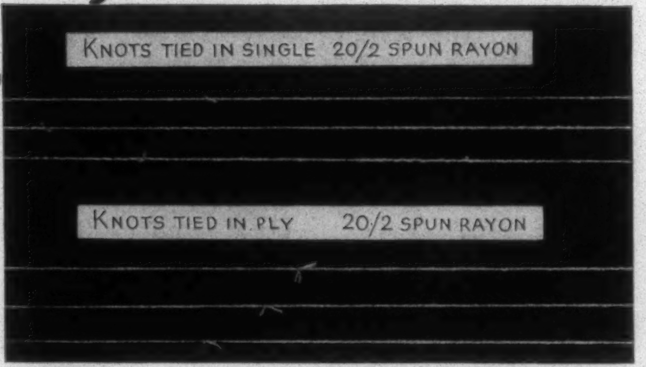
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KNOTS TIED IN PLY 20/2 SPUN RAYON

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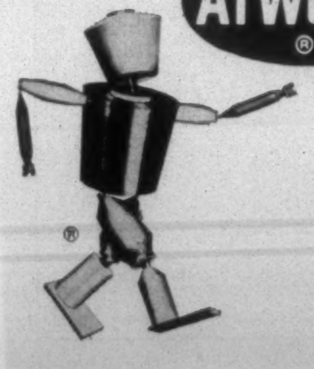

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Controlling Card Flat Strip Waste

By V. E. OLEMAN

IN a combed yarn mill about one pound of cotton in every four purchased goes into waste. In a carded yarn mill this may run around one pound in every eight, depending upon a number of factors. For a cloth mill, there is the matter of regain from sizing which brings the waste factor down. Nevertheless, the matter of waste is a vital part in the making of a profit for a mill, for what goes out to the waste house never brings what you paid for it.

Let us take the matter of card flat strip waste. Here, from two to six per cent of the cotton is lost from the making of flat strip waste. One of the main factors that controls the amount of flat strips is the setting of the stripping plate. We are told that "within certain limits the closer you set your stripping plate, the lower the flat strip waste." This is true to a certain extent, but I have backed off on the stripping plate to a 40 gauge and obtained practically no flat strip waste at all. I have asked several superintendents for their reason for certain settings of the stripping plate and the answer is usually vague except to tell me they thought this or that setting gave the best results.

Recently we had seven cards set up on long staple cotton with the stripping plate at a 34 and ran them for some time. We took seven adjoining cards and set them to a 24. At regular intervals of about two hours, we took ten ribbons of flat strips by dropping the Thompson roll from each card. Herewith is the result of the test.

Setting at .034			Setting at .024		
Card No.	Wt. of 10 Strips	Per Cent	Card No.	Wt. of 10 Strips	Per Cent
3	146.5	3.74	10	134.5	3.43
4	173.5	4.42	11	111.0	2.85
5	160.0	4.08	12	120.0	3.06
6	157.5	4.02	13	123.0	3.14
7	160.5	4.09	14	124.0	3.16
8	113.5	2.89	15	114.0	2.91
9	95.0	2.42	16	125.5	3.20
3	139.0	3.54	10	119.0	3.03
4	180.0	4.59	11	104.0	2.65
5	154.5	3.94	12	108.4	2.76
6	155.0	3.95	13	120.5	3.07
7	155.0	3.95	14	111.5	2.84
8	109.0	2.78	15	106.0	2.70
9	146.2	3.73	16	120.0	3.06
3	138.3	3.53	10	115.5	2.95
4	171.5	4.37	11	106.0	2.70
5	158.5	4.04	12	106.0	2.70
6	149.3	3.81	13	118.0	3.01
7	130.2	3.32	14	130.5	3.33
8	105.6	3.69	15	117.0	2.98
9	134.0	3.42	16	117.2	2.99
Average	144.41	3.68	Average	116.78	2.98

From this test you will note that the average weight of ten strips varied from 95 to 180 grains on the 34 setting which is a variation of about 50 per cent from the high to the low. The percentage varied from 2.42 to 4.59 or a difference of 2.17. On the 24-gauge setting the variation ran from 104 to 134.5 grains, which was a variation of 30.5 grains, or from 2.67 to 3.43 per cent, which is a variation of .78 per cent.

Looking at the averages of all the tests we find that the average per cent of flat strips on the 24 setting was 2.98 per cent and average per cent of flat strips on the 34 setting was 3.68 per cent. Further, we went so far as to analyze the flat strips of each test by the "array method." The results of this test showed that the mean length of flat strips or average length of the fibers in the flat strips were about $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$-inch shorter in the 24 gauge setting than in the 34 gauge setting, leading us to believe that the close setting of the stripping plate took out a larger proportion of short fibers and less good fibers than the 34 setting.

We also went further by running a lap through a certain card set up at a 34 and later running another lap with a 24 setting. Below is given the results of the test.

Stripping plate setting	34/1,000		24/1,000	
Net cotton fed	49.13	lb.	49.47	lb.
Total weight of cotton delivered	46.13		47.89	
Total visible and invisible waste	3.00	lb.	1.78	lb.
Per cent of visible and invisible waste	6.10	%	3.60	%
Visible Waste				
Total flat strips	1.41	lb.	1.164	lb.
Per cent of flat strips	2.87	%	2.36	%
Total fly waste	.82	lb.	.832	lb.
Per cent of fly waste	1.68	%	1.67	%
Total vac strips	.460	lb.	.500	lb.
Per cent of vac strips	.940	%	1.010	%
Total visible waste	5.480	%	5.050	%
Invisible gain			1.450	%
Invisible loss	.640	%		
Average weight of 10 flat strips weight 8 times or 8 tests	115	grs.	89	grs.

Taking the sliver from seven cards set at the 24 and seven cards set at the 34, we ran each through the mill separately and broke and sized both tests. The break factor remained almost the same for both tests. Again we conclude that the closer setting of 24 took out less waste and also that those fibers that were taken out were of the short character and thus did not hurt the break of the yarn.

How should we set up our stripping plates to get uniform flat strips? After determining what stripping plate setting you are going to use, have some designated person weigh ten flat strips from each card ground and set up about one hour or so after starting up the card. Record this in a bound "Day Book." If the weight of the ten flat strips seems off

"I suppose we'd better go in and make a pretense at negotiating."

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standard wait about 30 minutes and try it again. If it is still off close up or back off on the stripping plate. Stripping plates are often warped which causes a variation in the weight of the ten strips. But constant checking of the cards as each is ground will soon pay for the trouble manyfold.

Of course, we must take into consideration the speed of the flats in decreasing and increasing the amount of flat strips, and the size of the pulley on the main shaft of card may be changed to vary this. Also I have known mills to use a double tooth worm to speed up the flats. But the simplest method to keep check is to weigh the ten flat strips at regular intervals.

SPINNING DYNEL YARNS

By R. W. GAINES, Textile Fibers Department

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

THREE properties of dynel combine to make it an easily spinnable fiber. The first of these properties is its strength, which is more than 2.5 grams per denier; the second property is the natural crimp or curl which makes the fibers hang together well when they are in sliver form; and the third property is the irregularly shaped cross section which varies from a horse-shoe shape to a flat or ribbon cross-section, and therefore, offers a large surface for interfiber friction. The fibers, as produced, have an anti-static finish which is described also as a "high drag" finish. The hygroscopic properties of this finish permit excellent processing at relative humidities above 55 per cent.

Considerable work has been done with dynel on the cotton system and a wide variety of yarns are being made commercially. Two-denier, 1½-inch dynel is being spun into 50s cotton count and three-denier, 1½-inch into 20s cotton count on commercial equipment. Six-denier 1½-inch has been spun into 10s with satisfactory results on an experimental basis.

The normal opening and picking processes do not have to be changed radically to run dynel. The only changes to be made are necessitated by the fact that dynel is considerably more bulky than cotton. Higher pressure on the calender rolls is helpful in reducing the bulk of the lap. But even then, it is sometimes difficult to make a lap weighing as much as a conventional cotton lap. A compromise is generally made and smaller laps are produced. More air through the condenser screens helps to even the lap and compact the fibers, and split lap preventers are generally required. Kirschner beaters do an excellent job of opening the fiber locks, and an even, lump-free lap can be obtained.

In the carding operation, fancies and continuous strippers are not necessary; and by the use of proper settings, prolonged carding may be effected without the need for frequent stripping. A cylinder-to-flats setting of fifteen-thousandths of an inch results in the formation of a clear web, and minimizes loading on the cylinder. The relatively slow lickerin speed of 250 r.p.m. also helps diminish loading. In one test which we have run, three-denier, 1½-inch dynel has been carded for a period of 50 hours at 8½ pounds per hour, without excessive formation of neps in the card web. A 65-grain sliver is recommended for ease in handling. This size of sliver permits adequate compression when drawn through the trumpets normally found on cotton cards.

In the drawing processes, dynel handles very well on frames equipped either with synthetic top rolls or metallic top rolls, especially if condensers are placed between the first and second, and between the third and back roll. These condensers permit the fibers to spread out to 2⅞ inches only, and prevent the formation of feather edges which would cause trouble in lap-ups. A single drawing process has been found to yield a sufficiently even yarn with an evenness variation of 70 to 80 per cent, measured with the Uster tester. Further drawing usually does not increase the evenness.

In the roving operation, the customary high draft equipment may be employed and twist multiples of approximately 1.1 for 1½-inch dynel are the rule. Yarns may be spun with twist multiples as low as 2½ in the coarse counts, and 3½ in the fine counts for knitting purposes, and conventional warp twists may be used for warp yarns.

Considerable work has been done with dynel on the woolen system of spinning, and most people who have used dynel have commented upon the ease with which it handles. The finish applied to the fiber as it is shipped has been found to be sufficient for normal wool processing. Only very slight adjustments are sometimes found necessary on the cards, such as a slight variation on the speed of the fancy, a change in the position of the comb, or a slight variation in the doffer speed.

Tape condensers function well with dynel fibers up to 2½ inches in length, and various deniers from three up to 24 have been handled quite easily. The fibers from the condenser tapes rub well on the rub aprons because of their natural crimp and cohesiveness.

Dynel ropings are easily spun either on the mule or ring spinning frames. Of interest in this connection is the fact that a wide range of yarns is obtainable from a given set of ropings by virtue of the fact that dynel is extremely easily drafted on the ring spinning frame.

On the worsted system, yarn manufacture is relatively simple. Naturally on the American system dynel handles as well, if not better, than on the cotton system. On the Bradford system, the six-denier dynel yarns do not require combing, and they handle well through the various gilling and drafting stages. The Noble comb has not yet been used satisfactorily on the finer deniers, but we believe this is a temporary condition which will be corrected by experimentation. Worsted type yarns have been made of three-denier dynel without combing, and considerable progress is being made in this field.

Mr. Gaines was one of the Carbide & Carbon textile men who discussed dynel before the Oct. 4 meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists in New York City.

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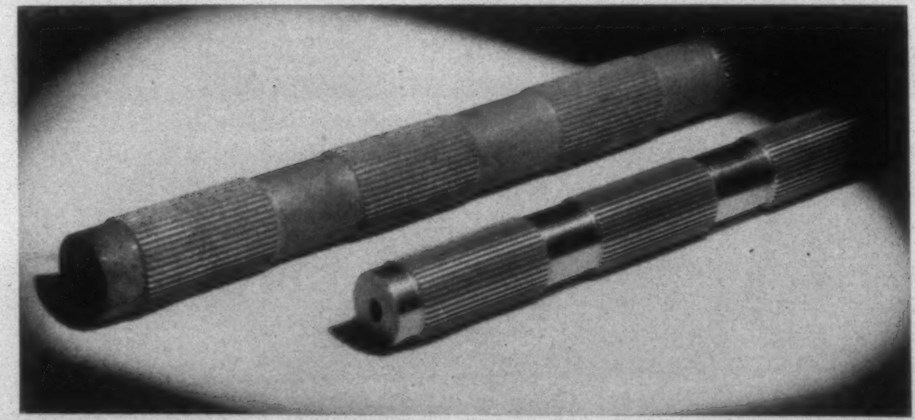

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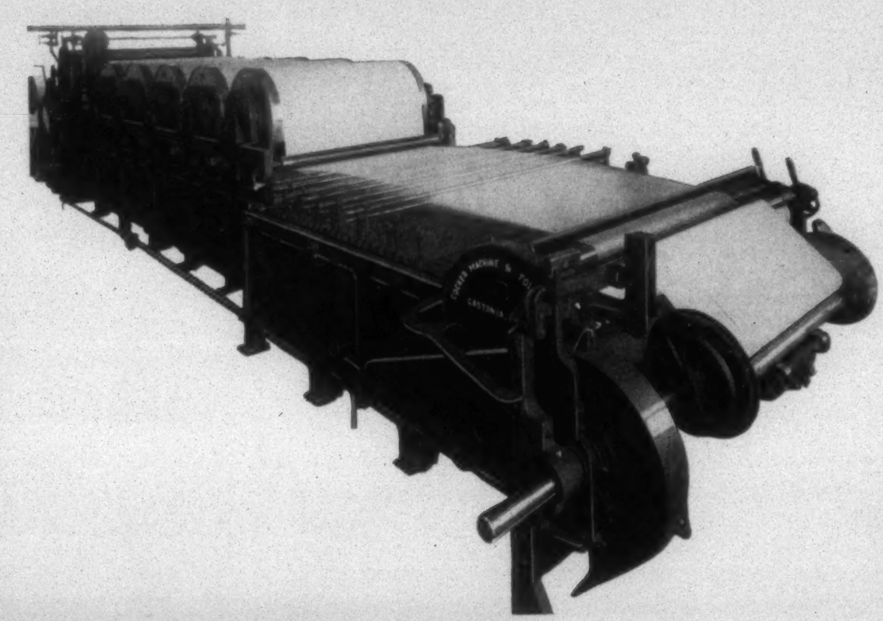

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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part 18 – Picker Sticks

THERE are numerous types, sizes and designs of picker sticks in use today; I think I have tried them all. Shown in Fig. 63 "A" and "B" is the stick which I have found will give the best all-around service from a standpoint of economical and efficient operation on the Draper looms; "A" shows a side view of the stick, and "B" shows the front view. (I speak of the front view as the side facing the reed when put in place in the loom). At one time I had the idea that a picker stick should be designed so as to allow it to give, or spring back on the pick. But after several years of experimenting I have learned that the stick should be designed as rigid as possible, and in a way so as to allow it to maintain this rigidity. If the stick springs back on the pick it will raise the picker on the forward stroke, and thereby throw the hole in the picker out of parallel line with the point of the shuttle, and will prevent the straight passage of the shuttle across the lay. Of course we are limited as to size, width and thickness, of the sticks at the top and bottom ends. They must be the proper size at the bottom to allow them to fit into the parallel tongue and the parallel, they must be the proper size at the top to allow them to move freely in the slots (or picker stick guides) provided for them in the lay, and also the right dimensions at the top to receive the picker and hold it firmly. The stick shown in "A" and "B," Fig. 63, will meet all these requirements. It will be noted that this stick is the same width (1½ inches), and the same thickness (seven-eighths of an inch), from the bottom 18 inches up, and a gradual taper on the back up to seven-eighths of an inch width at the top, and a gradual taper on each side to $\frac{9}{16}$ths of an inch thickness at the top. By having the stick the same width and thickness as far up from the bottom as it is practical, it makes them strong, rigid and durable, and they will maintain their original shape until they are worn out.

As shown in "B," the hole should be four inches from the bottom end, and should be three-eighths of an inch in diameter. This stick is designed so that the standard makes of pickers will be a driving wedge fit when put in place, and the pickers should be secured to the stick with a five-eighths of an inch No. 8 wood screw. After the picker has been put in place and paralleled with the shuttle spur, a hole should be drilled through the loop of the picker and into the stick for the wood screw. A one-eighth of an inch drill should be used. The picker screw should be put in from the back side of the stick on the battery end of the loom. This is to prevent the filling yarn from being caught on the head of the screw and making a stringy selvage on the cloth. "C" and "D" show an improperly designed stick. This stick is the same size at top and bottom as the one shown in "A" and "B," but it is tapered in size its entire length. This stick has an excessive amount of spring-back at the top end on the pick, and after it has been in use for a short time it will become set in this warped shape, and then it is impossible to parallel the picker properly, and this results in excessive loom stoppage caused by broken sticks, erratic throw of the shuttle, shuttles thrown out of the loom, excessive wear on the shuttles, improper boxing of the shuttles, excessive warp yarn breakage caused by the shuttle being thrown against the top sheds of the yarn, etc.

I have worked in a great many mills, I have visited in lots of others, and I have observed closely the general condition and running of the looms, because this has been, and is, my principal stock in trade. I have seen a number of weave rooms producing at low efficiency, and brought up to top, or at least satisfactory production by only changing from an improperly designed stick to one that would stay put and hold its original design.

The loom builders make picker sticks. And there are numerous other sources of supply of this commodity. It has been my experience that sticks of a satisfactory design can be secured from any of the stick manufacturers by only letting your wants be known to them. The sticks shown herein are designed for an E Model loom. It might be an advantage to make some slight changes of design for some of the other model looms, but in doing so, the desirable features can be kept.

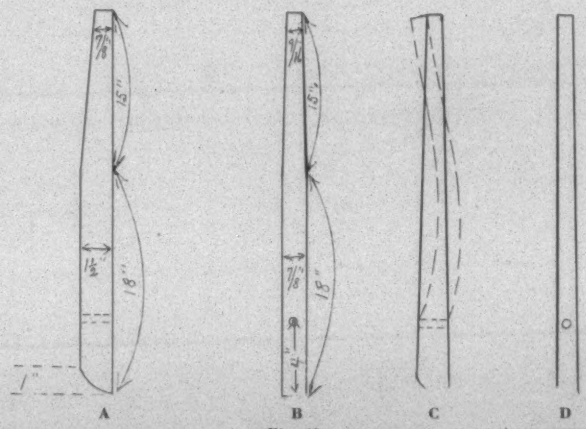


Fig. 63.

Things Past and Things to Come

In several preceding articles in this series I have dealt solely with loom construction, building the loom. I have tried to cover in detail the assembly and adjusting of the various parts constituting the essential parts or motions of the loom. A machine that can be used to weave cloth must consist of the following motions: the pick motion, the shedding or harness motion, the beating up motion, the let-off motion and the take-up motion. This assembly would be referred to as a plain loom. But many other motions and parts have been added to the above assembly such as the warp stop motion, the automatic filling changing devices, filling feelers, thread cutting devices, etc., which add up to our present-day automatic looms. Of course the reasons for the added motions and gadgets is to relieve the weavers of many of their duties, enabling them to look after more looms and to produce more and better cloth cheaper. But, while the automatic loom has greatly relieved the duties of the weavers, it has added greatly to the requirements of the loom fixers.

A good loom fixer on the present-day automatic loom must of necessity be a very highly skilled mechanic. One of my reasons for writing this article before taking up the subject of fixing the loom and weaving cloth is to try and impress this fact on the minds of the loom fixers and the supervisors in charge of the weaving. I wrote a series of articles on loom fixing several years ago, and I recall that I made the statement then that I considered loom fixing—the kind of loom fixing most mills are getting—the weakest link in the weaving mill manufacturing chain. I have no reason now for modifying that statement. I am still of the opinion that the methods used in selection of and training the loom fixing personnel in a great majority of the mills is outmoded, woefully neglected and is far behind the progress that has been made by the loom builders in the present-day automatic loom and is costing the weaving mills more dollars in unnecessary losses than any other process throughout the entire plant. I think the primary reason for this neglect is due to the fact that too many of the management personnel think of a machine fixing job as just another fixing job.

The product delivered from the looms is the pay-off for the mill. If the product leaves the loom defective, as a rule, it must be sold at a loss. I am not trying to minimize the importance of the fixing work on any machine in the mill; it is all of vital importance. I am not contending that the loom is the most complicated machine in the weave mill, but due to the numbers involved, and the manifold functions and requirements, the loom demands more settings and adjustments than any of the other machines in the weaving mill. This is one man's opinion, honestly arrived at, and based on the fact that I have done some fixing work on all the machines required in a weaving mill.

I have spent a little more than four decades working with looms in the following capacities: erecting and starting new looms, rebuilding and overhauling old looms, fixing looms, and overseer of slashing and weaving. I am still learning. I am frank to say that I never cared too much about supervisory work. But I do enjoy working on looms. I have learned a lot by research and experimenting, I have learned more by working with other men and exchanging ideas with them with a wholehearted co-operative attitude and a desire to be helpful and to be helped. I have worked with all kinds of loom fixers—good, bad, indifferent, and I have learned something from all of them. From some of them I did not learn anything worth doing, but I learned a lot not to do, which of course is a very essential part of the job. I have read everything which I have been able to obtain on the subjects of weaving and loom fixing. I have been greatly helped by the many books and articles I have read, but I have never read anything on the subject of practical loom fixing which, in my opinion, came near being adequate in detailed coverage.

In the forthcoming articles I will deal with the subject, loom fixing, in such a manner as to enable the man on the job and also the beginner to get hold of it, learn and understand it and use it on the job. But I would like to impress this fact on the mind of the reader—he must also use the right approach to get the full benefit, in self-study, from the writings and illustrations. First, of course, he must want to learn, he must concentrate on one part or motion of the loom at a time, study it, memorize it, try it out on the loom, question it, try and find better ways of doing it, do some practical, detailed thinking. When approached and all kinds of loom fixers—good, bad and indifferent, I have over-all knowledge of the subject has been greatly enlarged handled in this manner the reader will soon realize that his man on the job.

When covering the building of the loom I did not undertake to explain and illustrate the numerous types of motions and gadgets on all the different models of the modern automatic loom. For instance, there are several types of filling feelers; I covered only one type, but experience has taught me that a loom fixer who thoroughly understands the basic settings of any one motion on a loom designed to perform a specified duty can, with little difficulty, soon work out the monkeys contained in any similar motion, although some of the parts are different.

S.T.A. Cloth Manufacturing Discussions

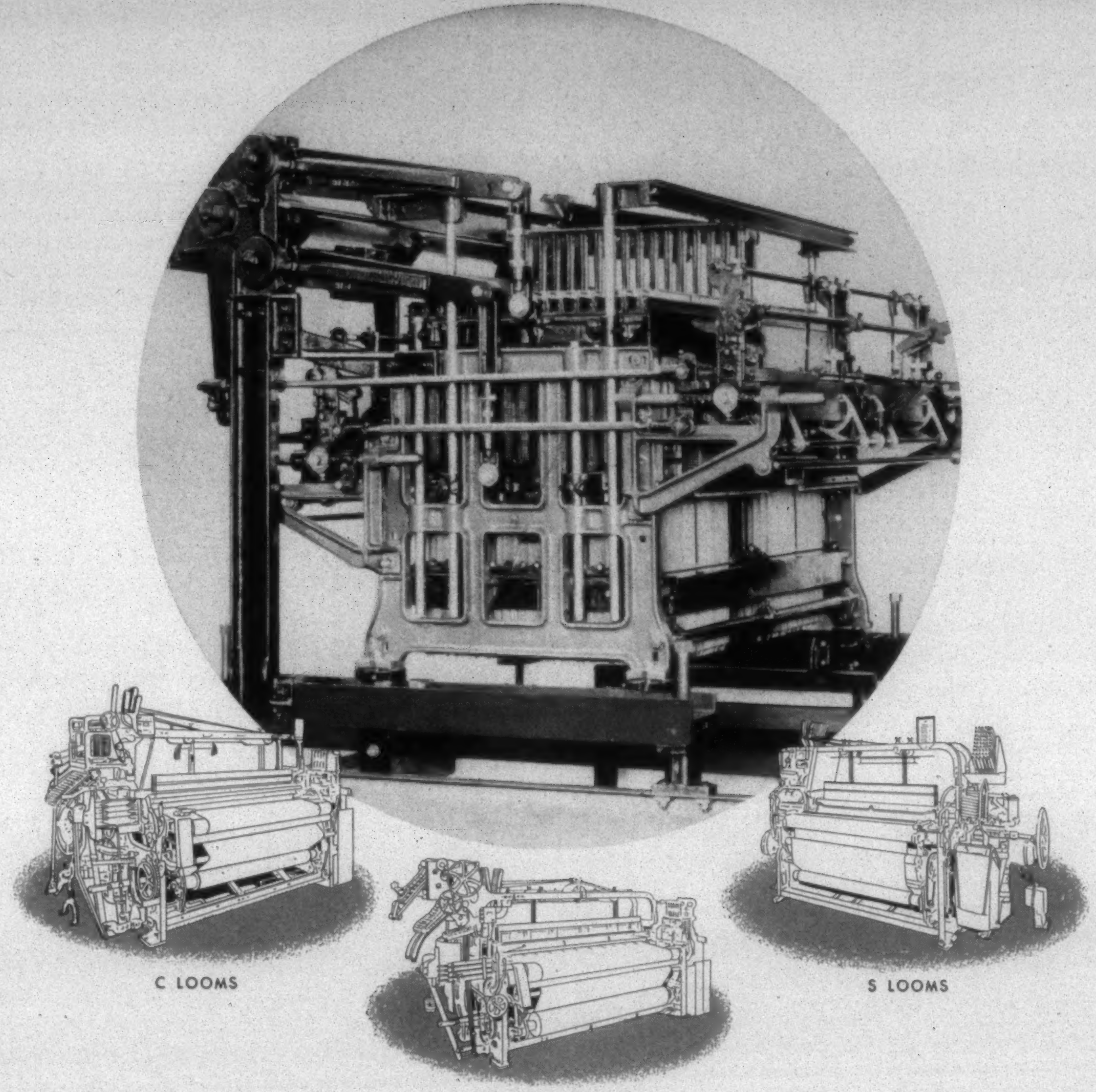
PROBLEMS concerning warp preparation and weaving were discussed at length during conferences at the Fall meeting Oct. 14 of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association held at Draper, N. C. T. E. Stribling, technical superintendent at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., presided at the conference on warp preparation, while Miles A. Carpenter, assistant superintendent of the Cooleemee, N. C., plant of Erwin Mills, Inc., presided at the discussion on weaving.

Conference on Warp Preparation

Following is Chairman Stribling's summary of the conference on warp preparation:

"Our discussion was mainly one of quality in warp preparation. We discussed means and methods of preventing wild yarn and crossed ends in section beams. All of the men present have had this trouble, and it was agreed that the best prevention for this type of work is the correct training of employees. One representative reported great difficulty with sluffed filling made on a No. 90 winder. He requested help from the other men, but it was the opinion that his set-up of a nine-inch quill $1\frac{3}{16}$-inch diameter, 14-wind and $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch stroke, with maximum tension should give satisfactory weaving performance and that the trouble was more than likely coming from the looms.

"The Barber-Colman Drawtex machine was discussed; and one member, who has had considerable experience with these machines, reported that they are entirely satisfactory but that the whole operation must be performed with meticulous care or much trouble will result. Advice was also



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given to run 16 harness six banks of drop wires at approximately 165 picks per minute. This machine is the one most generally installed today. It was also disclosed that the loom fixers should be discouraged from making any adjustments on the Drawtex harness, as these adjustments are for the machine only.

"The question was asked about homogenizers, but no one had had any experience with them. The majority of those present were using 40-fluidity corn starch."

Conference on Weaving

Question: Which is the most effective way of loom fixing? Is it better to let loom fixers do all the fixing and the warping or to have warpers who do nothing but warp? Why?

Mr. A: We find it more efficient to let the fixers do all the fixing and the warpers do the warping. Our mill has been doing it in this way for the last several years. *Mr. B:* Our mill has the fixers do the fixing and the warping. We tried Mr. A's system, but we find our way is more effective.

Question: How much allowance is made on picks when figuring loom expected efficiency?

Mr. C: We do not make any allowance for picks but take ten per cent for down time. *Mr. A:* We figure picks from the expected loom efficiency.

Question: What technique or devices are used to give recognition to employees whose performance is outstanding?

Mr. D: We have a board on which we post the weavers' and loomfixers' names under excellent, good, and fair brackets. Those in the excellent and good brackets are complimented by the supervisors. We try to find what the trouble is for those in the fair bracket, to see if it can be corrected.

Question: What are the three loom motions that may cause wavy cloth?

Mr. E: There are more than three, and all of them revert to loom fixing. *Mr. F:* Excluding uneven filling, we have more trouble with the following: (1) Take-up: (a) drum loose on journal; (b) sand drum badly worn; (c) take-up gears set too deeply; (d) improper pick-up setting. (2) Reed motion: (a) lay sword loose; (b) pitman arm bearing loose; (c) clutch slipping; (d) motor pinion loose; (e) reed cradle strained or binding. (3) Let-off motion: (a) Barlett automatic let-off motion improperly set, this is very complicated; (b) beam gear set too deeply (allow 1/32-inch play), (c) worm shaft and worm-gear shaft worn, and incorrect alignment of gear-shaft bearing; (d) pallets of uneven length can make uneven cloth.

Question: What is considered the best humidity condition for running hard twist, soft twist, and synthetic filling in the same weave room?

Mr. A: We try to block our looms as best we can, in regard to the various filling twists, so as to regulate our humidifier controls better. *Mr. D:* When we use different twists we try to block our looms and partition them off to regulate the humidity.

Ga. Executives Discuss Slashing, Weaving

A record attendance was on hand for the 29th annual meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia held Oct. 21 at the Harrison Hightower Textile Building, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, with the technical session of the event being devoted to problems concerning slashing and weaving.

The chief advantage of homogenizers, most mill representatives reported, is in a smoother and more even finish and a saving in cost. One mill reported saving $114 a week in difference between thin boiling starch and other starch. The average variation in the size content of slashed warp yarn was found to be 2.83 per cent by most mills. Reasons for this variation, they reported, included condition of rolls, variations of viscosity, speed, steam content, sizing box temperature and an excess of water in the boxes. Average standard warp size was reported to be about 11 3/10 per cent.

It was also pointed out during the discussion on slashing that most mills count the lease on the slasher, although some both strike and count. This method, most reported, gives straighter warps, less warp stops and fewer rolled ends. Warps slashed at high speed, some indicated, have a higher percentage of pickup in size; however, the majority reported noticing no difference in quality at the higher speed.

Concerning the use of slasher blankets of blended nylon, most operators reported unsatisfactory results as they become hard, collect lint, do not dress the yarn and collect shedding. However, an advantage noted was that the nylon blankets last longer, thus reducing cost.

During the discussion on weaving it was indicated that extreme care is taken to protect cloth in doffing from the loom with most mills wrapping the rolls in protective cloth to keep it in good condition. Operators reported metal, wooden and paper tubes are used for winding cloth on; the majority indicated a preference for power trucks for conveying cloth from weave to cloth room.

M. H. Jackson of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, was elected general chairman of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia for the coming year. As general chairman Mr. Jackson succeeds John S. Turner of Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga. Mr. Turner presided at the recent meeting. Robert T. McCamy of Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, was elected vice-general chairman to succeed Mr. Jackson and Robert W. Philip of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, was elected secretary and treasurer of the group for the 29th consecutive year. Albert Johnson of the Lanett Division of West Point Mfg. Co. was named to the group's executive committee to succeed George Baker of Pacolet Mills, whose term expires.

Army Listing Plants To Make Canvas Duck

In the event of full mobilization, normal peacetime canvas duck manufacturing facilities would not be large enough to handle all military orders. Therefore, according to Col. Hugh Mackintosh, chief of the Industrial Mobilization Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, the Army has started to line up carpet mills to produce this item. Placing of such orders with the carpet industry, Colonel Mackintoush explained, would be a subject in the field of current procurement and would be handled in New York by the N.Y.Q.M.P.A.

Device Gauges Draping Quality Of Cotton

A machine known as a Drape-Meter, for measuring draping qualities of cotton fabrics, has been developed by Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., Boston, Mass., as part of a long-term $58,000 government research project. It has not yet been determined how successful the testing device will be for accurately measuring the draping qualities of apparel and decorative fabrics; further tests are to be made. The cotton textile industry is reported to be particularly interested in this project since the natural stiffness of cotton puts this fiber at a disadvantage where draping qualities are essential. The Boston project, awarded in 1949, was one of those authorized under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

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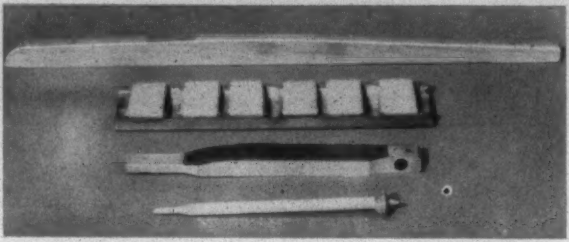

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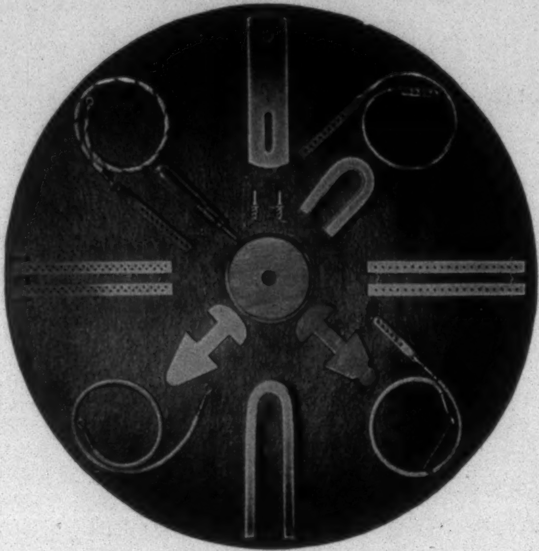

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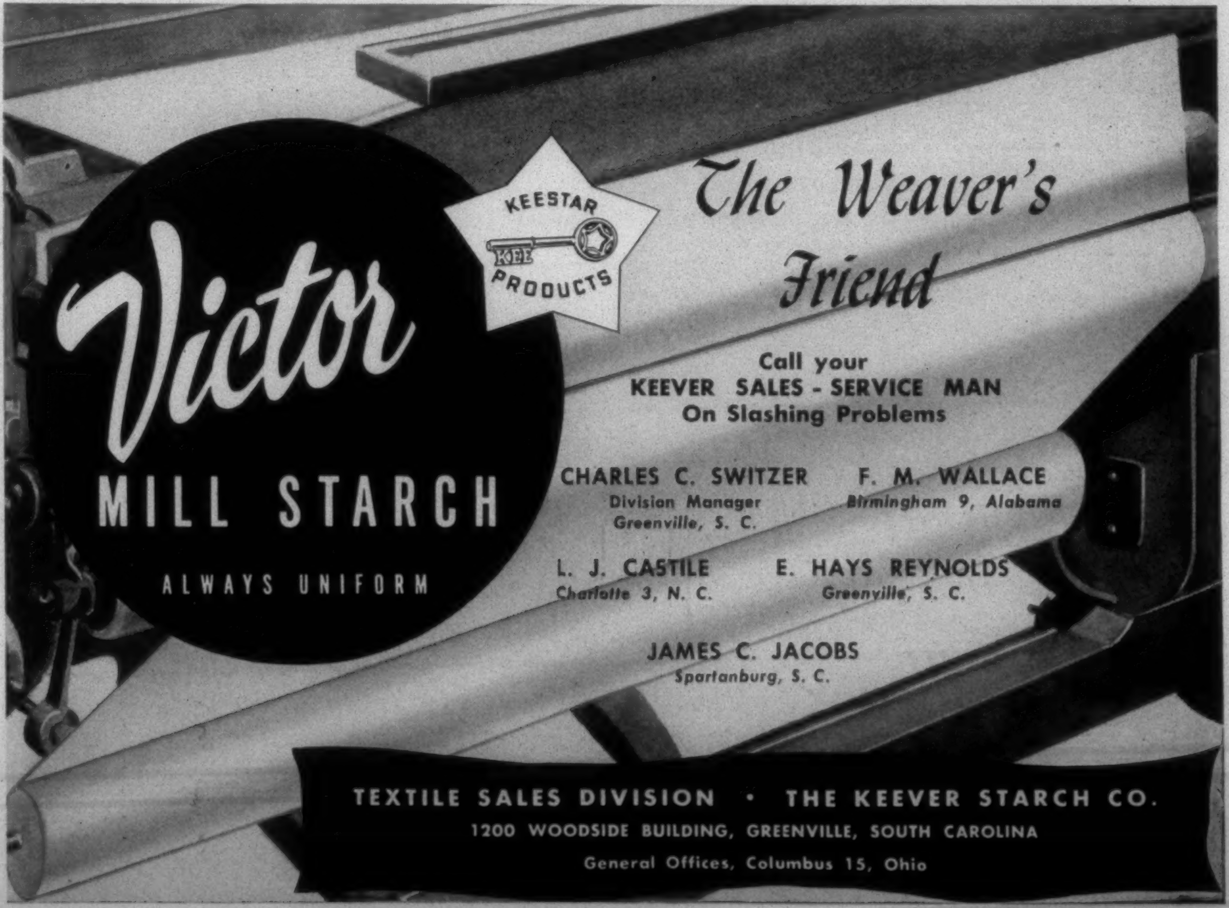

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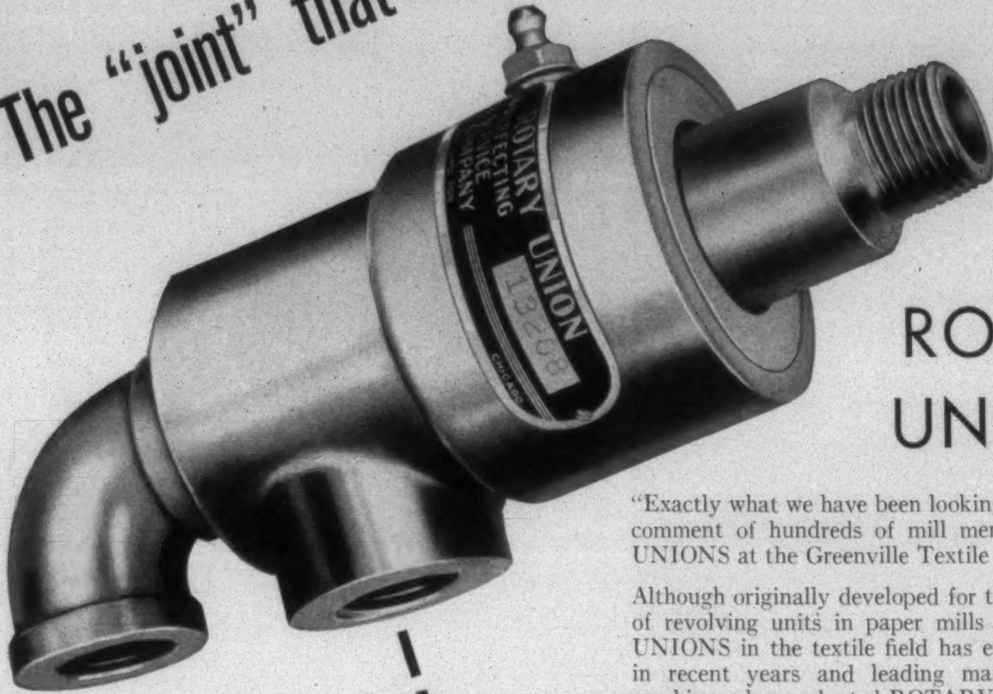

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Pictures & Notes From The A.A.T.C.C. Meeting

THE annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held this past September at Portsmouth, N. H., produced a wealth of information for its members and the industry in general. The previous issue of this magazine carried notes from the meeting along with abstracts of the Intersectional Contest papers. This month we give you abstracts of the various technical session papers, along with photography.

THE WATER POLLUTION PROBLEM *(LYMAN COX, Engineering Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.)*—Pollution interferes with many necessary and desirable uses of water and should, therefore, be a matter of concern to everyone who is interested in preserving this great natural resource.

The effect which a given waste will have on the water naturally depends principally upon the characteristics of the waste. Industrial waste may have the same effect on a water course as sanitary sewage except that individual waste rarely causes bacterial pollution. Also, industrial waste may alter water quality in a number of other ways.

In attempting to protect waters which are now clean and to restore waters which have been affected by excessive pollution, an effort is usually made to reduce existing pollution and control new sources by requiring that both industries and towns provide adequate treatment for expansions or new installations. Industry's civic duty in pollution abatement are: (1) to develop full information about its own waste and take necessary corrective action; (2) to educate its own employees; (3) to co-operate with municipal officials; (4) to co-operate with state, interstate and federal control agencies; and (5) to keep the public advised concerning the problem and the progress which is being made.

It is important to remember that leaks and spills, when added together, account for a sizable share of industrial pollution. It is absolutely essential that the people who push the buttons pull the levers and turn the valves understand how their actions are related to pollution and the things which they can do to decrease the amount of waste which is discharged from the plant. The key to this is education.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY *(D. HARRY ANGNEY, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Mass.)*—The economics of the textile industry are basically no different from those of any industry, but at times we may think that they have more ramifications. Textile manufacturers and their suppliers are actively engaged in solving the *basic economic problem* of how to allocate scarce material and human resources to satisfy unlimited human needs.

Merchandising, or marketing, is the principal subdivision of this economic problem, according to those who stress the importance of anticipating and influencing consumer preferences. These enterprisers are constantly striving to capture a portion of the consumer market by developing new products and maintaining the quality of their established lines. They would like to have a protected market. High productivity or a low unit cost of production is the most important subdivision of the general economic problem in the opinion of the production man. He is interested in how fast he can effectively introduce new machinery into his plant, pay for it, and improve the quality of his products.

The assumption of risk by all businessmen—from the supplier of raw material to the retailer—co-ordinates both points of view and enables consumers to purchase products to satisfy their needs.

Competition still provides the check and balances for the direction of the textile industry and its complimentary and supplementary industries. The division of labor and specialized skills required to satisfy the myriad number of consumer preferences enables a large group of small enterprisers to contribute to total output. The paradox in the textile industry and its related fields of enterprise is that co-operation for stable conditions is required in a competitive framework which thrives on uncertainty and shifts in style and fashion. It is more logical today to discuss the economies of the textile industry because fiber-blending, multiple-purpose machinery, and new finishes have broken down its traditional divisional lines. The textile industry has begun to encounter more intensive competition from substitute products.

Employment and payrolls are the economic issues for the community which has assumed a new role in the structure of competitive industry. The pervasive effect of price analysis extends the economics of the textile industry across the fields of agricultural policy, international trade, public finance, labor relations, corporation finance, marketing and other specialized economic subjects.

CONTROL OF THE CAUSTIC-SILICATE RATIO IN PEROXIDE BLEACHING LIQUORS *(K. D. BALLOU, J. J. ROARKE, G. M. GANTZ, Lincoln Bleachery and Dyeworks)*—In continuous peroxide bleaching ranges used for cotton fabrics, the Na_2O-SiO_2 ratio in the peroxide saturating liquor is rather critical. Insufficient caustic soda will promote deposition of silica in the equipment whereas excess caustic accelerates the decomposition of peroxide and results in poor bleaching. For the most part adequate control of this ratio is maintained by use of proportioning pumps and periodic titrations of total alkalinity. When a wide range of fabric styles and weights are being processed, some residual caustic soda may be left on the goods and enter the saturator. The total alkalinity will increase, but it is no longer possible to control the caustic-silicate ratio. A rapid volumetric procedure has been developed for determining the caustic-silicate ratio in the peroxide saturator. The method is based upon the formation of sodium fluosilicate from hydrous silica and sodium fluoride. Many ions such as iron, calcium,

The national council of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists meets during the convention.

and phosphates interfere, but the procedure has proved satisfactory in the plant. Calculations are simplified by use of a nomogram.

CONTROL OF J-BOXES AND STEAMERS IN CONTINUOUS BLEACHING *(C. W. BOWDEN, JR. and DREW B DAUBERT, Industrial Division, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.)*—The subject paper deals with the problems of control encountered in continuous bleaching. Field experience on Du Pont J-boxes, Becco J-boxes and Mathieson steamers has been drawn upon to outline those methods found most satisfactory.

The Du Pont J-box and Mathieson steamer are noted as relatively simple devices to control. The Becco unit, however, presents a considerably different problem. Its fundamental design difference requires closer attention to the details of cloth level and external influences. Consideration is also given thermocouple location, mounting methods and circuit wiring for direct, averaging or differential temperature readings.

The paper is concluded with a treatment of instruments and accessory items best suited for the application. Stress is also placed on the maintenance of conditions external to the J-box or steamer, to reduce the number of variables exerting an influence on the bleacher control system.

A NEW TYPE OF NONWOVEN FABRIC *(JOHN F. RYAN, The Kendall Co.)*—A wide variety of nonwoven fabrics has been introduced by the textile industry over the last fifteen years. They have all had one thing in common: at least some of the fibers are adhesively bonded to one another, thus limiting to some extent the fiber freedom.

This paper describes a new type of nonwoven fabric containing no bonding agent and with no interfiber fusion. Since the integrity of the fabric depends solely upon fiber entanglement and interlocking, such a material possesses properties markedly different from the properties of adhesively bonded fabrics.

The most obvious property is a relatively large degree of extensibility and conformability, coupled with high porosity and low density. Such a combination makes this product particularly suitable as a base for coating, saturating, and impregnating which can be done using conventional equipment. The material can also be dyed, starched, slit, etc., in the customary manner or with minor machine adjustments. This product has numerous interesting applications in the industrial and consumer fields.

STUDIES WITH TITANIUM AS AN AGENT FOR IMPARTING DURABLE FIRE RETARDANCY TO FABRICS, *(A. E. JACOBSEN, W. F. SULLIVAN and I. M. PANIK, National Lead Co., Titanium Division)*—The various types of fire-retardant treatments are cited. These can be classified as the nondurable type which employ well-known water soluble salts, the semidurable type which employs nitrogenated phosphates, and the durable type which can be further subdivided as organic and inorganic. The organic type employs a resin as a binder for the other components. Brominated polyphosphate ester, which has received limited evaluation, is also in this class. Representative of the organic type are the stannates and compounds in the titanium-antimony systems.

Previous studies employing solutions of titanium-antimony chloride-acetate are discussed as an introduction to results reported using silicates in the neutralization bath to minimize afterglow. Commercial brands of sodium silicate were investigated and an optimum amount determined. It has been determined that fabrics of various weights can be successfully fire-retarded by means of the titanium-antimony silicon treatment.

Fire-retardant properties and analyses of four-ounce sheetings are presented showing retention of the agents through twenty-four launderings. Studies in connection with fire-retardant mechanisms are reported and explanations proposed. The studies are supplemented with micrographs.

MOTHPROOFING-DETERGENT COMBINATIONS, *(H. C. BORGHETTY, OPAL SHERBURNE, and WINIFRED PARDEY, General Dyestuff Corp.)*—This paper covers various types of mothproofing agents and indicates that the loss of some of the wool fabrics market to synthetic fibers could be somewhat avoided by the use of mothproofing agents. A new approach to the problem is offered by combining a substantive cationic moothproofing agent with non-ionic synthetic detergents to give combinations that will serve simultaneously as moothproofing agents and washing agents. This new development can be applied both in textile mills or in the household, because of the low temperature at which the system can be made to function. Fabrics washed with specially prepared quaternary mothproofing agents plus ethylene oxide condensates can be stored indefinitely without danger from moths and carpet beetles.

STRIPPING OF WOOL DYES WITH PROTECTION AGAINST CHEMICAL DAMAGE, *(E. A. LEONARD and L. BECK, Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Co.)*—This paper describes a commercial method of stripping dyes from wool without the chemical degradation usually experienced. The mechanism by which this is accomplished is to split the disulfide linkages and rebuild them with ethylene dibromide, which forms a new linkage more resistant to reduction. The effectiveness of this protective modification is shown by data on wool fiber strength, alkali solubility, and an abrasion test on pile floor coverings. Application of the recording spectrophotometer to quantitative measurement of dye removal is discussed and illustrated. Variations of the protective stripping process are described relative to their effectiveness on particular dyes

DYEING OF WOOL WITH VAT COLORS WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE ANTHRAQUINONE TYPES *(ARTHUR E. WEBBER, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.)*—It has been found that by carefully observing a number of critical features which are collectively responsible for the success of the dyeing process, practically all of the anthraquinone vat colors can be dyed on wool in light, medium and dark shades including black, without undue adverse effect on the tensile strength, elas-

At *left*, Henry Rutherford presents the winning Intersectional Contest paper for the Piedmont Section; *center*, the Intersectional Contest committee; *right*, the Intersectional Contest judges.

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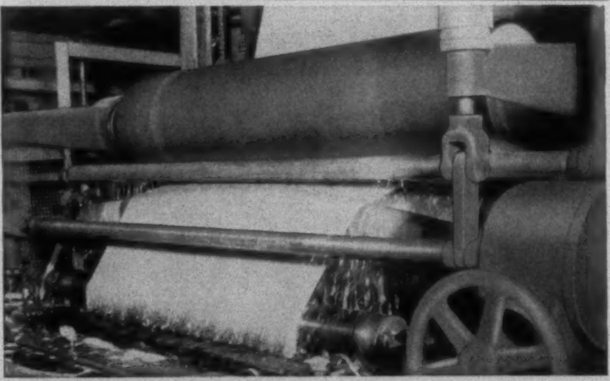

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ticity and hand of the fiber. For the same reasons as in the dyeing of cotton, rayon, and silk, both anthraquinone and indigoid types are needed for coloring wool in a complete range of shades of maximum brilliancy and fastness properties.

Vat colors have very good affinity for wool. While they exhaust somewhat slower than on cotton, they build up to a greater depth. As a class, they have good level-dyeing properties and are less selective than the acid and chrome colors with regard to dyeing tippy wool or mixed stocks.

Vat colors properly applied to wool and other animal hairs are faster than any other class of dyestuff currently in use, and produce considerably brighter shades than do the chrome dyes and metallized acid colors. A careful selection of vat colors applied to wool under favorable conditions permits the development of a full range of shades of a Fade-Ometer rating at least equal to A.A.T.C.C. Standard No. 6, even in light shades, and of excellent fastness to all wet-processing operations, including peroxide bleaching and crossdyeing in a boiling sulfuric acid bath. With few exceptions, these shades are fast to an alkaline chlorination treatment such as the Harriset process.

THE WORSTED MILL LABORATORY *(CARL E. MEDDE and PALMER E. MORALLY, Lorraine Mfg. Co. and Wanskuck Co.)*—The worsted mill laboratory no longer is an analytical chemical laboratory. True, chemical tests as were carried out in the past continue to be made, but many more are made in accurate mechanical and electrometric apparatus yielding quicker and better results. Dye fastness problems have become increasingly important especially with blends and applications methods of laboratory origin give greater insurance of a well-matched shade.

Microscopy occupies a more prominent place both for the natural and synthetic fiber recognition and for the well-known fiber diameter measurements.

Physical testing of top, yarn, and fabric has become one of the important functions of the laboratory. The standard conditions under which such tests are carried out make this type of test easily duplicated and permits the use of statistics in quality control of manufacture.

Manufacturing process research has greatly benefited from the development of new and improved machinery; but in the final selection of competitive machines, both from a performance and economical standpoint, the analytical data obtained from the improved facilities of a modern laboratory is invaluable in reaching a favorable decision.

THE FINISHERS' POSITION IN REGARD TO NEW SYNTHETIC FABRICS *(FRANCIS S. RICHARDSON, Waldrich Co.)*—A brief review of the dyers,' printers' and finishers' position in regard to the natural fibers before the invention and development of man-made ones. The part played during the past years by the regenerated cellulosic group, their present position and possible future.

Clambaking were *(left to right)* Elliot Broadbent, Raymond W. Jacoby, G. H. Wood, Norris Rabold and W. George Parks.

The introduction of the true synthetics and their course of development. A discussion of the mechanical and chemical problems engendered by these various fibers with regard to some of the many factors involved in the finishing operations.

The possibility of further additions to the synthetic group with comments concerning the finishers' needs, attitudes, and responsibilities.

THE PRINTING OF SYNTHETICS — TRENDS AND MILL PROBLEMS *(ARTHUR F. McLEAN, Glenlyon Print Works)*—The conception generally shared by the public that a synthetic fabric is produced as a substitute for a fabric made from natural fibers is gradually passing. The wide range of synthetic fabrics now available has clearly shown that certain constructions can definitely stand on their own merit.

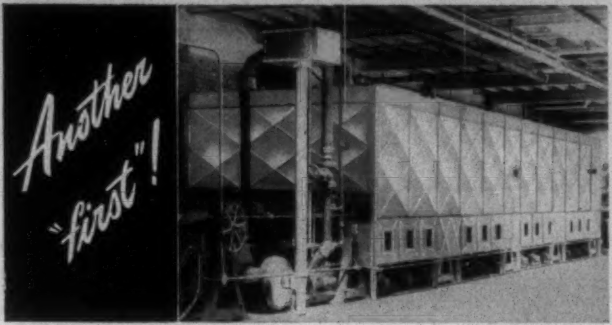
The printing of synthetics has passed through many growing pains. The early problems developing around irregularities in the first synthetics have all been brought into line. Today's problems are usually brought about by our desire to cause many fabrics to respond in defiance to the laws of nature. If we set up stresses and strains within the fabric in its preparation for printing and then attempt to perform a precision operation, such as printing an intricate pattern, we might as well admit we asked for trouble when it does occur.

The possibility of textile printing ever being in a static position is rather remote. Therefore we must always be in the process of some evolution or trend. There is a definite trend which may spell a considerable problem for the printers. The demands for all-purpose wearing apparel is more evident each season. Colors and fabrics must not only stand the "Sunday best" appearance test, but the ravages of nature and the laundry mat.

The raw materials at hand are all tested and proven worthy. The problem will be to combine them and satisfy all specifications.

ODOR PREVENTION IN RESIN TREATED FABRICS *(L. A. FLUCK, Textile Resin Dept. American Cyanamid Co.)*—Textiles that have been treated with thermosetting aminoplasts, such as urea and melamine formaldehyde resins, develop unpleasant odors under certain conditions. A mechanism for the formation of odors in fabrics that have been treated with these nitrogen containing resins

Group scene at one of the A.A.T.C.C. convention's seaside clambakes.



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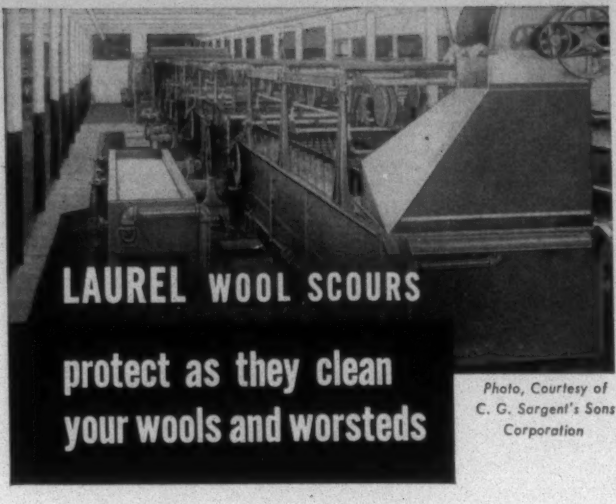

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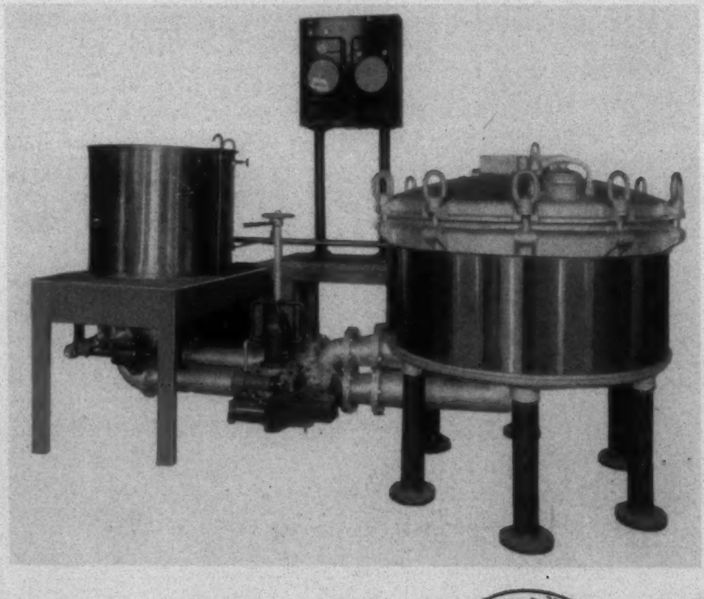

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is proposed. The addition of an inexpensive bath additive to prevent odor formation in the treated fabric has been proven to be effective under a wide range of conditions. A sensitive reproducible odor test for resin treated fabrics has been developed.

STUDIES IN TEXTILE PRINTING: III. APPLICATIONS *(R. D. GREENE, A. F. KLEIN, F. FORDEMWALT, Calco Chemical Division American Cyanamid Co.)*—An analytical method for determining the amount of vat dye on a printed fabric has been developed. The amount of dye present on the fabric immediately after printing and the amount present when aging, oxidizing and soaping have been completed are determined by a solvent extraction.

In conjunction with the strength of the print obtained, these data are used to calculate the "Percentage Fixation," the "Color Efficiency," and the "Printing Efficiency." A comparison of several prints with a given standard may thus indicate the effect of each variable and the particular manner in which the variable is affecting the ultimate print strength.

Examples show that the amount of dye deposited varies widely with the nature of the vat gum and that a simple comparison of print does not give a true picture of the economics of two or more gums. These differences in the amounts of dye deposited are readily obtained by the analytical method.

Examples of varying degrees of fixation under different aging conditions show the importance of this operation and the way in which the effectiveness of any changes made can be accurately measured.

THE PRINTING OF SOIL CLOTH *(CARL Z. DRAVES and OPAL L. SHERBURNE, General Dyestuff Corp.)* — During World War II the U. S. Bureau of Ships insisted that a cotton soil cloth could best be prepared by a printing process, and General Dyestuff Corporation was asked to assist in the preparation of such a cloth. Using the techniques of the textile printer, a practical printable paste containing the usual soil ingredients was developed by the authors, and cotton soil cloth of great uniformity and reproducibility was printed for the use of the Bureau. There was so much demand from others that the production and distribution of printed soil cloth has been set up on a commercial basis through the co-operation of the A.A.T.C.C., which receives a royalty on all that is sold. Printing of soil has now been extended to other fibers, including nylon, rayon, wool and silk. Details of the formulation of the paste are presented.

THE MEASUREMENT OF STATIC ELECTRICITY ON FABRICS *(MASON HAYEK and F. C. CHROMEY, E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS* & *CO., INC.)*—During the course of a study of problems arising from the static electrification of textile materials, it became necessary to devise a means of measuring static electricity on fabrics. This paper describes the instrument that was developed for the purpose and summarizes some of the pertinent information on static electricity.

The instrument combines a machine for generating charges on fabrics and a means of measuring those charges. The test fabrics are mounted on a cylinder and charged by friction against a second surface, and the charge is measured electronically. The working parts of the instrument are housed in a metal box to permit humidity control. Examples of tests on fabrics treated with antistatic agents and untreated controls illustrate the kind of data obtained with the instrument and show how the static propensities of the test specimens depend upon the rate of decay of electrostatic charge on the surface, that is, on the surface electrical conductivity.

Posing with the Olney Medal recipient, *left to right:* C. Norris Rabold, president of the A.A.T.C.C. and director of research for Erwin Mills at Cooleemee, N. C.; Kenneth H. Klipstein of American Cyanamid Co.; Dr. Royer, the medalist; and Dr. Milton Harris of Harris Research Laboratories.

NYLON DYEING—THEORY AND PRACTICE (*G. T. DOUGLAS, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.*)—The theory of the dyeing of nylon is presented in a relatively simplified form and the part that the chemical groupings present play in dyestuff uptake is discussed. The dyeing behavior of nylon is compared and contrasted with that of wool. The value and limitations of the various dyestuff ranges for nylon are outlined and some of the difficulties that are met in practice in the dyeing of this fiber are dealt with. A chrome dyeing technique developed as a result of the fundamental researches into the dyeing mechanism of water soluble dyestuffs on nylon is given and also the dyeing behavior of vat and azoic dyestuffs is discussed. Finally, the problems involved in the coloration of wool/nylon union materials are stated and recommendations presented for dyeing techniques to be employed.

THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL FABRIC PROPENSITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF SPECIAL TEXTILE FINISHES *(J. FRED OESTERLING, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot)*—The application of special textile finishes for the attainment of certain desired functional properties produces both primary and secondary fabric characteristics. For the purpose of this paper, these characteristics may be classified as follows:

(1) *Primary*—Water resistance; fire resistance; mildew resistance; shrinkage control; resistance to chemical or photochemical degradation; crease resistance; and color or shape characteristics.

(2) *Secondary* — Breaking strength; tear strength; sewability;

Speaker's table at the annual banquet. *Front row, left to right:* William Moorhouse, George O. Linberg, George H. Wood, Tex O'Rourke, Elliot Broadbent, the representative for the Governor of New Hampshire and Norris Rabold. *Standing, left to right:* P. J. Wood, Henry F. Herrmann, J. Robert Bonnar, Raymond W. Jacoby, H. C. Chapin, William D. Appel, Harold W. Stiegler, Carl Z. Draves and Frank J. O'Neil.

seam strength; hand; drape; flexibility at low temperatures; nontackiness; resistance to crocking; color fastness; resistance to perspiration; moisture vapor permeability; durability of the finish to laundering; maintenance of strength characteristics during laundering; durability to leaching; stability to weathering; stability to aging or long-term storage; wear resistance; nontoxicity; and freedom from objectionable odors.

In general the attainment of any one of the primary characteristics through the application of special finishes would be a relatively simple matter were it not for the complicating effects produced on other primary and secondary characteristics. These concomitant effects of finishing treatments become of paramount importance in military fabrics where performance requirements are normally more rigorous than for civilian textiles.

The co-operative efforts of research laboratories, technologists and textile mills have gone far in attaining a good balance of those factors attendant on the production of satisfactory finishes. However, the ultimate goal of imparting, through the use of finishing treatments, specific functional characteristics to a base fabric without detracting materially from its inherent good qualities is yet to be reached.

A list of special treatments for a variety of fabrics will be presented with special attention given to those factors wherein improvement needs to be made.

THE RELATION BETWEEN FIBER PROPERTIES AND APPARENT ABRASION RESISTANCE (*D. D. GAGLIARDI and A. C. NUESSLE, Rohm and Hass Co.*)—The modification of fabric properties brought about by treatment with stabilizing and creaseproofing compounds has been shown to be related directly to changes in stress-strain properties of the fibers. By use of accelerated abrasion testing machines, it was noted that the apparent abrasion resistance of the modified fabrics was greatly lowered by the chemical treatment, the extent of accelerated machines, however, present an erroneous picture of fabric wearing qualities, since the test specimen is subjected to very high repeated cyclic stresses and strains which are relatively uncommon in the normal wear of a finished garment. Thus the role of the improved fiber elastic recovery is not brought out by the common laboratory tests, these being sensitive only to the reduction in extensibility. By use of the Schiefer abrasion machine at decreasing applied loads, it has been found that the difference between an original and a modified fabric diminishes until at some low load, the modified fabric has apparently higher abrasion resistance than the untreated rayon, by virtue of the higher elastic recovery of the modified fibers. Practical wear tests have been made on a number of fabrics which have been treated with stabilizing and creaseproofing compounds. No correlation was found between such tests and accelerated abrasion machines. The results, however, do support the above observations that the abrasion resistance at low loads (low stresses and strains) is a more important criterion for predicting wearing qualities. The practical wear results have also shown the importance of wet abrasion resistance, which is greatly increased by stabilizing and creaseproofing compounds applied to rayon fabrics.

PACKAGE DYEING (*ERNEST L. CASWELL, Ciba Co., Inc.*)—An attempt will be made to veer away from the usual information which is generally unfolded in a treatise under the heading of "Package Dyeing." The subject matter will be the consideration of the many phases that enter into the picture of producing a satisfactory dyeing. Such items as material (yarn), winding, carrier (tube, spring, etc.), extracting and drying will be reviewed. We all realize that these play a very important role in dyeing. Therefore, it is these phases which will be emphasized along with dyeing. The merits of the ⅝-inch tube, 1⅝-inch tube, Franklin Spring and Barber-Colman cheese is also considered along with proper winding. This is followed up with an over-all picture of what the average dyer expects from his dyeing machines. It concludes with his choice of the proper extracting and drying equipment to fit his particular requirements.

IMPROVED FATTY INTERMEDIATES FOR TEXTILE FINISHING (*L. J. ARMSTRONG, Armour and Co.*)—In recent years considerable attention has been devoted to new developments in auxiliaries and finishing agents. Less attention has been paid to the fatty intermediates available for that purpose. Largely, improved intermediates have been made available as a result of the commercial development of two basic processes: fractional distillation and frictional crystallization of fatty acids. Fractional distillation has permitted the separation of acids of varying chain length, whereas, fractional crystallization has made possible the separation of fatty acids on the basis of degree of saturation. The products obtained from these processes which are of particular importance to the textile finishing trade include, among others, technically pure saturated fatty acids, oleic acid containing only minor amounts of linoleic and commercial stearic acid essentially free of unsaturated acids. These in turn have lead to the development of specialy finishing effects and freedom from color and odor development. Additional derivatives, such as fatty alcohols, amines and amides, have been made available commercially as intermediates for the synthesis of finishing agents for softening, water repellency and related textile applications.

Sunlight, Weather & Fabrics

By IRVING TEPLITZ

IN the use of draperies, curtains, awnings, and upholstery for outdoor and porch furniture, the effect of sunlight weather and exposure to the elements is the prime consideration of the value of the fabrics used. In indoor upholstery fabrics, wear and strength of fabrics is an equal consideration with lightfastness and weather exposure. Colors fade in the sun, or fabrics may become tender and are torn easily in the laundry, or there may be actual discoloration or destruction of the material, and these are the basis of complaints and claims, consumer ill-will and dissatisfaction. "Those curtains that did not stand up were purchased at X Store," hence X Store receives a black mark, deserved or not. We are all consumers and we appreciate the differences between materials which give service and those that do not. The effect of sunlight, weather, air, and storage are important factors in the use, durability and consumer-satisfaction of fabrics, particularly those channeled for draperies, curtains and outdoor uses.

The consumer problems in textiles when analyzed divide into compartments of differences in fibers, colors, and finishes. Blue, for example, is a notorious color as to fading in the light, and many shades of green are made from blues in combination with yellows. Some fibers deteriorate readily when exposed to hot and moist tropical weather and need to be protected from mildew and rot effects. In some cases, there are ways and means of protecting the fabrics so that deleterious effects might be minimized or anticipated. The storage of textiles also is a problem which might bring problems, whether as stock stored by a store for an anticipated selling season, or by the housewife when she puts away curtains and drapes in the Summer and takes them out for use in the Winter. How can we get at these problems?

The energy of sunlight is divided into ultra-violet rays, visible rays, and infra-red rays. Ordinary window panes do not filter out the ultra-violet and infra-red rays; recently the use of special window glass which filter out these destructive rays have come into the market and are being installed in the more expensive homes which are owned by people who are the purchasers of better and more expensive fabrics. The mere inquiry by the salesman regarding the type of home and window panes of the customer will aid in the determination of the type and kind of materials to use: whether to stay away from fabrics and colors which react to ultra-violet rays and infra-red, or whether to make permissible fabrics and colors which ordinarily cause trouble. If a home is located away from an industrial section and from chemical and gas fumes, acetate cloths in blues and greens may be used without discrimination, and should not be selected for homes in industrial areas which have gas fumes present. A home near the ocean or lake might present a moist and even damp condition and thus determine the choice of fabrics whereas the home in the desert or dry high climate might bring with it other considerations.

Sunlight causes a physical and chemical change in fabrics. Fabrics may absorb light or reflect light either because of their fiber content, fabric construction, or color. It is well-known for example that dark colors tend to absorb light and make clothing warmer while light and pastel colors do not absorb light as much and hence make clothing seem cooler. Fabrics which reflect light are cooler than cloths which absorb light, hence bright lustrous fabrics are cooler than dull non-lustrous fabrics. Less chemical change occurs in lustrous and light colored fabrics than in dull and dark colored materials over a given or specified time. Further, it has been found that some dyestuffs absorb infra-red rays while others do not, and it is possible for the dyer to make the same shade of color from dyestuffs which do or do not make cooler fabrics. In this last instance, fabric might be indiscriminately chosen for use as drapes or curtains or might be purchased with certain specifications prescribed and deemed necessary; generally, the fabrics used should come channeled for the required end-use, the wholesaler, the fabric converter and the dyer should be aware of the need for light-fastness and good results when exposed to weather, moisture and temperature, and fabrics should not be haphazardly directed for drapes, curtains or upholstery use where the mill, the dyer and the fabric converter has not made provision for special needs.

The best dyes are the vat colors, with napthol colors in second and sulfur colors in third place. The term "commercial color" means little and there are no special fastness properties for light or otherwise. Direct colors may or may not have light-fastness properties, and in some instances, resin finishes such as crush-resistant and anti-slip may affect light-fastness. The use of dyes and finishes marked for special requirements cost more and bring up the price of the fabric. As a general proposition, better fabric results are obtainable if a cloth does not have special finishes to impart washability, shrinkage-control, or anti-slip control, especially if it is possible to obtain cloths which have these cloths without the special finishes. The use of an anti-slip finish means that there are not enough threads in warp and filling to give proper fabric construction; anti-slip finish might be removed by laundering or dry cleaning, while a properly constructed cloth does not need a finish to give it body, strength, and character. In some cases, special finishes cannot be avoided, such as mildew-resistant and fore-retardant finishes, though these might be avoided by a different choice of textile fiber.

The construction of a fabric will also determine the amount of exposure to light and weather and the resultant deterioration and chemical change of the cloth. Tightly woven cloths with tightly spun yarns resist light and weather deterioration better than loose woven and spun cloths. Net constructions are said to be degraded at about six times the rate of a closely woven repp. Sometimes, the situation permits a variation and choice in the type of cloth and if not, choice of fiber might be permissible.

Wool is considered to be the most resistant of fibers to light, ultra-violet and infra-red rays, while silk and jute are considered to be the least resistant. Nylon is not particuljarly resistant and this depends upon whether it is of bright or dull luster and the type of nylon. Cotton and the synthetic rayons and linen are all classified in a group between wool and silk. Bleached cotton cloth deteriorates faster than unbleached cloth; gray materials are bleached by sunlight while bleached materials are yellowed by the sun. Viscose rayon is more resistant to light than bleached cotton; however, dull rayon does not stand up well in a moist atmosphere due to the presence of the delustering agent, titanium oxide. Aralac has a rating similar to wool and vicara is rated about the same as to resistance to light and light rays. Saran and the other resin type fibers have very good resistance to light. Fiber V and Orlon are said to have special light resistance and weathering qualities and it is anticipated that these fibers will have a special place in the drapery, curtain and upholstery field. Orlon looks like viscose rayon and has the strength and qualities of nylon, and is the fiber to watch.

Acetate blues and greens are particularly troublesome where light-fastness qualities are desired because it is in this instance that the acetate dyes are susceptible to gas-fading, that is a change of color to shades of red due to the presence of oxides of nitrogen in the air. Some finishes are used to inhibit the gas-fading effect and all but one type of finish washes off in laundering or dry cleaning. Generally, the rule should be to avoid blues and green colors in acetate fabrics for drapery and curtain uses; acetate in other colors are satisfactory and the dyes of acetate reflect rather than absorb light.

The use of sulfur blacks on cotton goods is widespread and unless special precautions are taken by the dyer and finisher, the goods are subject to tendering if stored. Tendering is the defect in a fabric which is weakened so that it can be easily torn, perhaps just by handling it. The storage of sulfur blacks in cotton goods often is accompanied by the oxidation of sulfur present into sulfuric acid which weakens the fabric.

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has evolved tests for light-fastness and the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps has evolved tests regarding mildew and rot-proofing of fabrics. These tests and the research work which these tests are based on is available to the textile technician, the converter and the dyer and finisher. The results of the tests show that the question or problem of light-fastness, weather exposure, gas-fading and the like is relative, and that the comparisons of good-better-best or poor-poorer-bad is the type differentiation to be used. The consumer and her representative, the retailer, have one remedy or cure available; they should specify particularly their needs, hopes and expectations. It then resolves itself upon the manufacturer and those technically equipped and in the position, to handle and solve the problem. This accompanied by some simple matters such as the inquiry of where the customer resides, the type neighborgood, weather, etc., should be determined. Drapes for a cellar will hardly if ever see the light, while awnings on a yacht will be exposed to the elements.

Chemical Show Draws 19,686 Visitors

Total attendance at the sixth National Chemical Exposition in the Chicago Coliseum Sept. 5-9 was 19,686 on a total registration of 14,134, an analysis of the records revealed. There were approximately 150 major exhibitors representing practically all the country's principal producers of chemicals and chemical equipment.

The exhibit was regarded by both exhibitors and visitors as highly successful. The attendance was not as large as that of the 1946 show, since the registration at the American Chemical Society, concurrent annual meeting, was low. Selection of the Labor Day week by the American Chemical Society, which determined the date of the exposition, may have been a factor in the lowered attendance. However, the wide range of the visitors' interest and the quality of their inquiries about the thousands of new items presented greatly impressed the exhibitors.

The exhibits were likewise impressive to the visitors. Every type of chemical producer and processor and every major supplier of equipment were represented. Many new chemical tools were shown. Aside from the main show, various special features arranged by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, sponsor of the exposition, attracted interest.

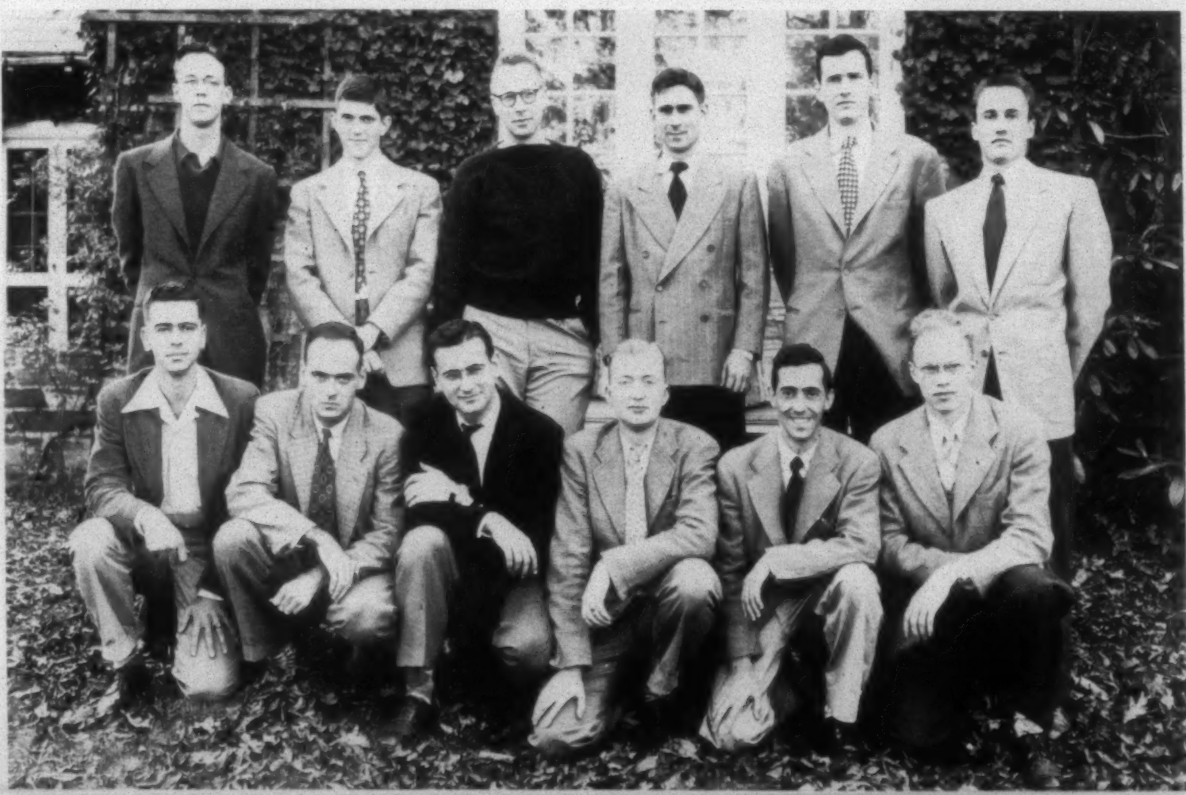
The Chemical Trail Blazers exhibit, a wall space educational feature, kept a constant flow of viewers busy. This exhibit was established several years ago and its popularity is well attested. It gives opportunity for any member of A.C.S. to demonstrate his new ideas free. Water-soluble cotton yarn, rubber-impregnated leather, a new series of polyalkalene glycols useful as lubricants, a dyeing process for Orlon, cast iron made ductile, copper chlorophyllin—these were some of the high potential new ideas shown.

"Chemistry on Call—for your business," a special service in which members of the Chicago Section volunteered to give advice free to small business men with chemical problems, attracted some 47 inquiries. The committee in charge pointed out that the rush of inquiries indicated growing appreciation of the importance of chemical services to industry.

Southeastern A.A.T.C.C. Unit Meets Dec. 9

The Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its final meeting of the year in the banquet room at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 9. Beginning promptly at 6:30 p.m., the meeting will feature an address by Dr. R. F. Nickerson, Monsanto Chemical Co., on new developments in the application of resins to textiles.

The 71ts Regiment Armory in New York City will be the scene next April 23-27 of the second biennial Wet Processing Exposition for the textile industry. Arrangements for the event are being handled by Expositions for Trades, Inc., headed by Arthur Tarshis. Mr. Tarshis states that exhibitors will include manufacturers of textile wet finishing machines, dyes, chemicals and similar supplies.



SIX RECENT COLLEGE GRADUATES HAVE BEGUN THEIR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS with the Textile Research Institute and Princeton University. The first-year fellows are posed above with second-year fellows. *Seated, left to right:* Robert A. Martin, Kenneth H. Cram, Edward T. Kubu, Albert W. Bauer, Arthue F. Cacella and Donald L. Underwood. *Standing*, William P. Riemen, Richard G. Quynn, Robert F. Kratz, Warren T. Milloway, George M. Bryant and William G. Hammerle. Textile research assignments of the new men are as follows: Martin, organic chemical studies of cellulose; Cram, cotton fiber damage; Underwood, mechanism of dyeing; Riemen and Hammerle, chemical physics of fibers; and Bryant, cotton fiber properties.

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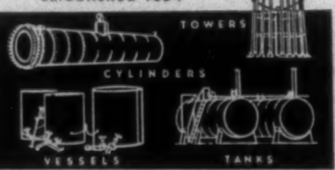

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Mill Power Feeder Circuits

By JAMES T. MEADOR

HERE again is a subject for discussion which has come to our attention lately from a good many different sources. This is all brought about by the fact that several master mechanics are experiencing an unusual amount of trouble from this sort of thing, and, in widely scattered parts of the South where TEXTILE BULLETIN is received and read, and, I am glad to report, in some cases it is kept as a reference on such problems a syou have for discussion, and, we hope, solution.

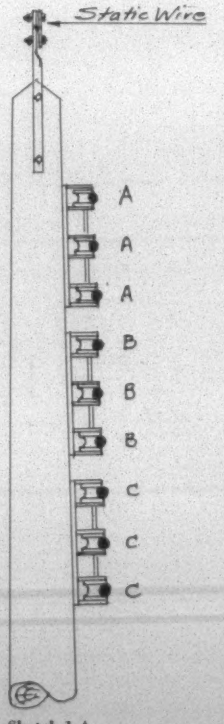
Let's take the case of a certain mill where the 575-volt power was transmitted for a considerable distance (approximately 800 feet) on a system of poles with 500,000 circular mil cables, three in parallel per phase, mounted on heavy-duty secondary racks, all on the same side of the poles so that there were nine cables in one straight plane (see Sketch 1-A), all spaced about eight inches apart, with the three conductors of each phase grouped together on the same rack. This is shown by the designations "A-A-A," "B-B-B" and "C-C-C" as shown by the sketch.

The main trouble here is excessive voltage drop from the transformer sub-station to the main switchboard of the mill during load periods. However, this problem didn't show up as low voltage when the mill was stopped as the lights in both the mill and in the village all burned brightly then, which was as it should be.

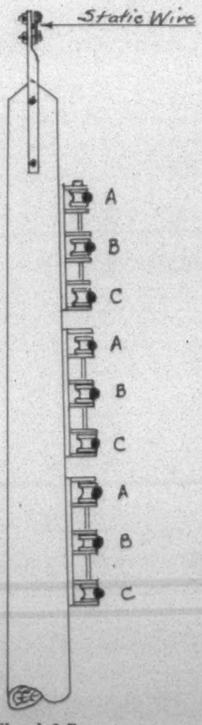
The solution to such a case as this is three-fold. *First*—Move the transformer sub-station to a point closer to the main switchboard, which is expensive to the power company supplying your mill. *Second*—Make an installation of either capacitors or large synchronous motors on such loads as air compressors, etc., in the mill, which will be very expensive to the mill, even though the power savings might be calculated as being worthy of consideration by your supplying power company, which will be glad to help you in this connection for the reason that such installations will improve the power factor of your mill load as well as create possible savings in your power bill and make you a happier customer to serve. *Third*—Improve the situation with what you have without the addition of more equipment with other capital outlay, which, while not being a complete answer to the problem, will go a long way toward giving a lot of relief to the situation. To start with you can make general improvements in contacts, joints and splices, and, in the case of soldered lugs and other splices, go over all of these with close examination for weak points, corrosion, excessive oxidation (scaling), annealing, losing temper or tension, etc., while the line is under load so as to get an indication of excessive heating, if such may be the case, at any of these points. If such conditions be found, then the next step is to make a correction of these conditions by replacing such connections, etc., with the newer types of mechanical, or pressure connectors.

If your installation now has this newer type of connectors and lugs as part of its system, then follow the same procedure for determining the "hot points," if any, and correct their troubles by means of a program of thoroughly tightening all points with the proper wrenches, etc., as required. In this sort of a job, some mill men have found that after pulling the connector up as tight as possible with a wrench, that the application of some heat to the connector, usually by means of a small soldering torch, nearly always helps them to get an extra turn or two while they are hot, which will assure absolute tightness as nearly as is humanly possible.

While you are on the hunt for bad spots in your conductors, don't overlook your main disconnecting switches, those on the outside by the transformers, or, wherever else they may be. These alone are so frequently the cause of a lot of trouble, and through no fault of their own, either. In almost every case they are badly overloaded, which means that they have become over heated which starts a vicious circle of conditions, for as they heat, their copper contact parts become annealed with the result that these parts lose



Sketch 1-A.

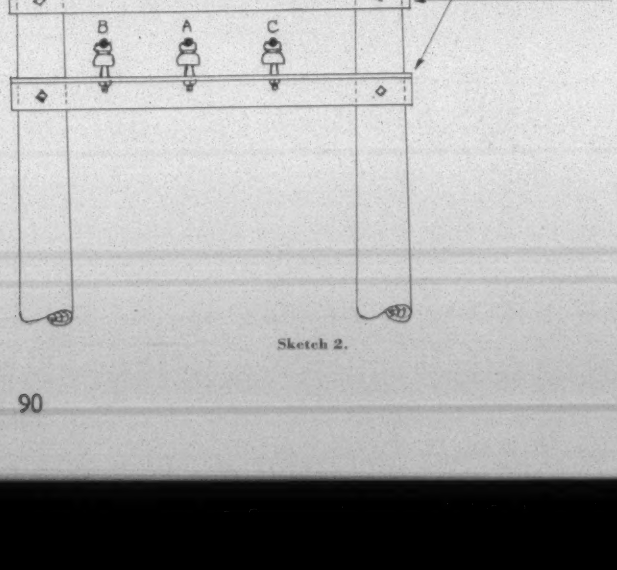


Sketch 1-B.

their tension, or contact pressure, which produces more heat, which in turn does more damage to the switch and parts, etc. All of this greatly tends to create voltage drop conditions that can only be corrected with the installation of new replacement switches.

This, then is the point at which you will need to check up on the main problem of your case, which is what capacity switches should you use to replace the bad ones with, in order to obtain satisfactory service, with some allowance for a moderate increase in your power load. Usually the mill men have determined this by taking a load test under maximum conditions to get the results in amperes, and then installing switches of twice the rating in amperes as the test showed. This is a general "rule of thumb" used by the various electric power men over the country, and, we find, is quite effective in such applications.

Now, after we have repaired or rebuilt our line, or parts of it, if it were necessary, or, if you are in the notion of building a new feeder line, let's give some time and space to *interleaving* or *interphasing* the cables or conductors where they are to run for any distance, along with consideration of the matter of spacing them as closely together as possible. Let's go back to the case of the example at the beginning of this article, which at that point referred you to Sketch 1-A. Now, we refer you to Sketch 1-B, which shows how these cables may be *interleaved* or *interphased* on their original spacings, which in this case is about the most practical thing to do, leave as it was, without a general, tearing-down rearrangement or respacing of the conductors. This would greatly improve the voltage-drop conditions by reducing the impedence and otherwise improving the line characteristics to such an extent that the voltage correction would be very desirable. In the Sketch 1-B, you will notice that by transposing the cables you may obtain phase relations of A-B-C-A-B-C-A-B-C throughout the whole number of cables without altering or removing their supporting racks. This transposition of the cables means that it would be necessary to have an "H" frame with three cross-arms, or some similar means of termination at both ends of such a line in order to effectively "unscramble" this interphasing without the cables coming in contact with those of the opposite phase, in which case someone in your department would get a "hurry-up" call, and *you* know what for, too!



Sketch 2.

While the foregoing discussion covers a rather unusual case with the cables in a straight line or plane, the most frequently used method of installing a feeder requiring a number of parallel cables per phase is to construct a series of double-pole "H" frames with steel cross arms between the poles (rather than a pole line of single poles), such as shown in Sketch 2.

You will note that in this arrangement, too, the cables can be interphased just as they might be in the arrangement as shown in Sketch 1-B, though in a better and more effective relationship with each other, which, in turn will greatly improve the feeder line characteristics, reduce voltage loss and improve your power service in general.

Another fact of general interest that is quite frequently overlooked in the matter of running lines for lights and other 110-volt units such as refrigerators, juke boxes, radios, toasters, grills, etc., such as some of you have to worry with in your village club houses, etc., is that you want to avoid installing a two-wire feeder for such loads on account of excessive voltage drop, and, that you can improve this condition nearly four-fold by running, instead, three wires and thereby convert the system into the three-wire, single phase, 110-220 volt, grounded neutral type system. This will produce a remarkable improvement in your appliance performance over the old two-wire, 110-volt system.

Clark Booklet Features Handling Devices

How the textile industry has revolutionized handling operations throughout every phase of its activity by adopting fast, safe, low-cost machine methods, is summarized in a new brochure announced by and available from the Industrial Truck Division of Clark Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Modern clamp devices developed by Clark engineers in response to urgent needs of many branches of the industry are described in detail. These clamps, some originated by suggestions from textile men, have largely supplanted manual methods, with important benefits in time saved and practically complete elimination of accidents and injuries. These clamp attachments for use on Clark fork trucks are shown in action photos made in a variety of textile plants.

A valuable feature of the book is a tabulation of operations formerly performed manually which are now being done by machines. Mentioned in the table are the types of bales, rolls, crates and other packages commonly handled; the kind of material handled—cotton, wool, gray goods, finished fabric, chemicals, machinery units and parts; and the nature of the operations—unloading materials from box cars and trailers, warehousing operations of many kinds, and loading carriers for shipment. A wealth of useful information is presented in compact and convenient form.

Plant Engineers At S.T.A. Meeting

A FEATURE of the Fall meeting Oct. 14 of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at Draper, N. C., was a conference on mechanical and electrical maintenance problems. Jack Newsome, plant engineer for Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington,

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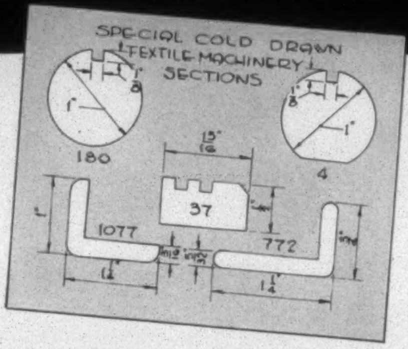

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N. C., presided at this conference. An abstracted report of the conference follows.

Question: What can be done to cut down on the time it takes to change oil in Parks-Cramer overhead cleaners? (Time spent per head 35 minutes.) That is the creel type and runs on a track.

Mr. B: We have the Monorail type. That is a little bit different. It has been suggested that perhaps it would take 35 minutes to change the oil, and we have been thinking for a few months about reducing the time on that. I was just asking this question, if it would be practicable to put this oil in under pressure—to force it in. It takes considerable time to change the oil. *Chairman Newsome:* That is a very interesting idea because the gear box can be made airtight, and low-pressure air in there I think would help. That and the fact that we would take it out when it is hot would be about the only two things I can think of that would help the situation. *Mr. A:* You have to have a drip-off there in the drain tank and feed system.

Question: What have you found to be the best material for size distribution from a maintenance standpoint?

In regard to this question representatives of the various mills listed advantages and disadvantages of items made of bronze, copper, brass, Monel and stainless steel. It was indicated that each tried to select the material best suited to the individual plant operation.

Question: Can condensation in air lines be successfully controlled, and how?

Mr. C: We have trouble in that respect. We have the separators on the line and have traps between the pump and the receiver, and that had done the best job we have found. We try to separate it at the point of origination. *Chairman Newsome:* Condensation starts with the compressor. You have to have the proper temperature; generally speaking, I would say 100 degrees. If the compressor runs at a higher temperature we do not get a good lubricating job on it. It lowers the efficiency. It seems about the only answer is to put a drip leg at various places in the lines, and separators, and some way to draw it off. An air trap is about one of the most inefficient and undependable things that there are, in my opinion. An automatic trap is all right as long as it works, but when it quits work nobody notices it and you have the trouble right on. So the best thing is to collect the condensate at the lowest point and have something to discharge it out. That takes in a world of work and trouble.

Question: What can be done to reduce wear on spinning-frame journals? Bearing arrangements and material used in journals?

Mr. C: We have considerable trouble in our plant; or we had a series of troubles, you might say. One of our problems has been that in many instances the men moving the cylinder from the frame will take a hack saw and saw the thing in half. Then they will bring you both ends of it, and you will have the problem of getting the thing out. As for the problem of material, for the most part we use chrome material in the shaft. We are putting ball-bearings on our machines now; we have bought a special steel for making those bearings. We have used some chromite and found it satisfactory. Our trouble is mostly from the wear standpoint. *Chairman Newsome:* We had some breakage on them in new frames that had just been put in. Time after time they broke. The erector said they were in perfect alignment, and we had to find out why they broke. We replaced the journals supplied by the machinery manufacturer, and the ones we put in are running. Whether the manufacturer used an alloy steel or not I do not know.

Question: Are there any changes that can be made on C. & K. looms to reduce magazine breakage? (Magazines made of cast iron.)

Mr. C: We have had some breakage. In our case I think we have experienced considerable breakage because of the extreme vibration in the room where we have been operating. That I know has been under consideration by our management. We do not have our looms mounted on felt pads at the present time; our floor construction is just not sufficient for these high-speed looms. I think having the proper flooring would come nearer to answering the question. Other mill representatives commented that where looms were on concrete floors, the felt pads were a necessity.

Alemite Announces New Lubricating System

Alemite Oil Mist, a system of constant and automatic delivery of lubricating oil to all types of machine bearings in air-borne microscopic particles through tubing, has been announced by the Alemite Division of Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago. Virtual elimination of the human factor in lubrication, drastic economy in lubricant consumption and prolonged bearing life are high spots among the claims for Oil Mist over other lubrication methods. In addition, reduction of bearing temperatures, permitting stepped-up machine speeds; prevention of product spoilage by complete elimination of drippage and, elimination of machine downtime for lubrication are claimed for the system.

Both coolant action and protection against dust and abrasives on bearing surfaces are provided by Oil Mist. The cooling action arises from two conditions. One is application of just the right amount of oil, thus preventing "fluid friction." The second is the passage through the bearing of the air which delivers the mist. The pressure of the air carrying the mist is slightly greater than atmospheric pressure. Thus, dust, abrasives or other harmful matter in the atmosphere are kept from entering.

The Oil Mist lubricator, attached to each machine, is slightly smaller than the oil filter on a passenger automobile. In operation, there are no moving parts. Only two controls are used. One control is a built-in air pressure regulator. The second is a needle type valve which controls the flow of oil. In operation of the Oil Mist lubricator, dry clean air must be used. Alemite has provided a new water separator, self-emptying, without interruption while in use, to assure dry, clean air for the Oil Mist system. This separator removes 98 to 99 per cent of moisture from the air, Alemite engineers assert.

Oil Mist lubricators are available for use with any house air line. Maximum air consumed is approximately one cubic foot per minute. An Oil Mist lubricator with built-in compressor is planned. In one machine tool application, an automatic drilling machine, one unit lubricates 20 points, including cam, quill, worm and gear, reduction gear, gear and rack, gear train, plain and ball bearings. This machine, in a test extending over several months, used but one ounce of oil for each eight hours of operation, drawing less than one cubic foot of air per minute at ten psi.

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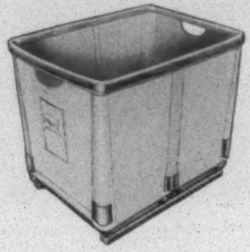

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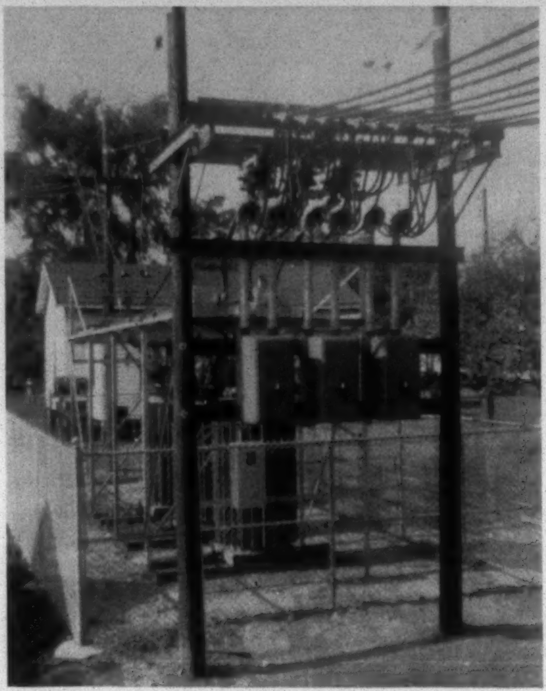

Face view of air circuit breakers in their operating position of approximately nine feet above the ground. Installation at Manetta Mills, Monroe, N. C.

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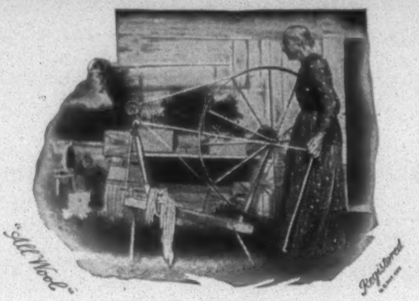

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. R. Newell, president of Mandeville Mills at Carrollton, Ga., has been named chairman for the 1950 fund raising campaign of the West Georgia District, Boy Scouts of America.

E. W. Dunham, secretary of Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C., has been elected president of the Durham Kiwanis Club beginning Jan 1. . . . Walton V. Byers, manager of the Durham plants for Erwin Mills, was elected a director of the civic organization.

S. J. Craig, Jr., has been appointed general manager and superintendent of the new Deering, Milliken & Co. plant being built near Tryon, N. C. A 1937 graduate of Clemson College, Mr. Craig, prior to his recent appointment, was connected with the Deering, Milliken plant at Union, S. C.

Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board of J. P. Stevens & Co., was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., Nov. 4 when the college observed founder's day. Mr. Stevens was honored for his work as an industrialist and with the Quartermaster Corps of the Army during World War II.

Herbert H. Schell, president of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., New York, recently was elected chairman of the United States Section of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, which has headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay. Mr. Schell left for Europe Nov. 23 to serve as employers' representative at a meeting of the textile committee of the Labor Conference at Lyon, France.

C. J. Hyslup, safety director for Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., has been elected president of the Elkin Kiwanis Club. Sam Boose, wet finishing foreman at Chatham, was among new directors named for a two-year term by the civic group. Mr. Hyslup also was elected general chairman of the textile section of the National Safety Council at the annual convention of the council Oct. 16 in Chicago. His duties will include presiding at all meetings of the textile section during the coming year. . . . F. M. Holmes, Jr., has obtained a leave of absence from Fieldcrest Mills, Leaksville, N. C., and will leave soon for Frankfurt, Germany, where he will serve three months as a consultant for the industrial division of E.C.A. He will serve as contact man between the staff of Luther H. Hodges, chief of the industrial division, and various segments of the German industrial economy. Mr. Hodges, a former vice-president and general manager of Fieldcrest Mills, left last April 5 for Germany.

Ralph G. Boyd, *(left)*, a member of the law firm of Nutter, McClennen & Fish of Boston, Mass., has been elected president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. succeeding Carleton R. Richmond, who was elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Boyd, a 1925 graduate of the Harvard Law School, has been a director and general counsel of West Point Mfg. Co. since 1949. . . . Henry S. Grew, chairman of the board for many years, was elected chairman of the executive committee and Elwyn G. Preston, of Boston, assistant treasurer, was elected treasurer.

Wallace Bourne, training supervisor for Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., recently was elected vice-chairman of the Central Piedmont Safety Council. . . . R. H. Armfield, research engineer and former superintendent of Cone's White Oak Plant; John H. Murphy, assistant overseer of warping at the Proximity Plant; and Leslie L. Oakley and Jeffie L. Oakley, brothers and loomfixers at the Revolution Division flannel plant, recently completed 50 years service with Cone Mills Corp. and were awarded engraved watches.

Frederick D. Strong has been appointed controller of Pepperell Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., succeeding Edward W. Manning, resigned. Mr. Strong has been deputy controller and formerly was assistant to the controller of Vick Chemical Co.

James A. Chapman, president and treasurer of Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., has been elected a trustee of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. The South Carolina Methodist conference decided to divide the administration of Wofford and Columbia (S. C.) College (effective Feb. 6) and Mr. Chapman was named to a joint board to handle administration of the two colleges until that time.

W. W. Watt, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., has succeeded Fred H. White as Southern representative for Abington Textile Machinery Works of North Abington, Mass. Mr. White resigned his post recently and retired from active work. Mr. Watt, who is a graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, was assistant to Mr. White for 34 years and is well and favorably known throughout the textile industry of the South. . . . Fred H. White, Jr., has resigned as Atlanta representative and has been succeeded by John W. Burdine, who has been serving the company in New England and Canada. An office has been established at 901 William & Oliver Building, Atlanta, and the Charlotte office is being moved to 1408 Liberty Life Building.

H. H. Stewart is resigning this month as manager and superintendent of Kilby Cotton Mills, Montgomery, Ala., which is operated by the State Department of Corrections and Institutions.

W. C. Nairn, vice-president of Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass., completed 50 years of service with that firm Oct. 1. A popular figure throughout the textile industry in New England and Canada, Mr. Nairn came to the United States from Glasgow, Scotland, when 12 years old. His first job was with Bell Laminar Fibre Co. selling roving cans and other textile mill supplies. While with this firm he met Grosvenor Emmons, then head of Emmons Loom Harness, and after a visit to Lawrence, decided to cast his lot with Emmons, where he has been ever since.

Leonard H. Roberts has resigned as assistant manager of the Blue Mountain, Ala., plant of Linen Thread Co. to become associated with Classe Ribbon Co. of Anniston, Ala.

Wayne J. Holman, Jr., has been elected president of Chicopee Mills, Inc., succeeding G. O. Lienhard. Mr. Holman, vice-president and general manager since 1948, joined Chicopee in 1940 as an electrical engineer. The Lumite Division of the firm was organized under his direction in 1942.

Dwight Scoggins has been promoted to superintendent of the Rush Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co. at Mount Holly, N. C., succeeding John Fagan. Mr. Scoggins formerly was assistant to the superintendent of the Woodlawn Plant of A.Y.P. . . . R. A. McCluney has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Madora Plant at Mount Holly.

Alex R. Howard, a vice-president and director of Cannon Mills Co. for the past 22 years, will retire at the end of this year. Mr. Howard was president and treasurer of Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., when that plant was merged with Cannon in 1928 and became Cannon's Plant No. 6. He was named to his present positions at that time.

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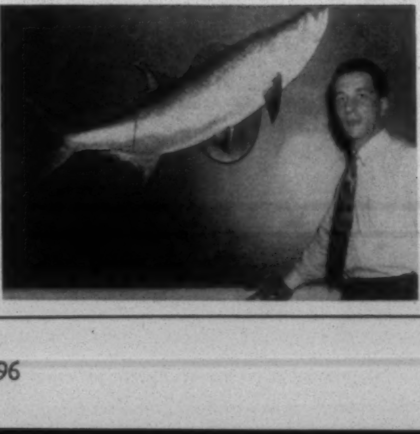

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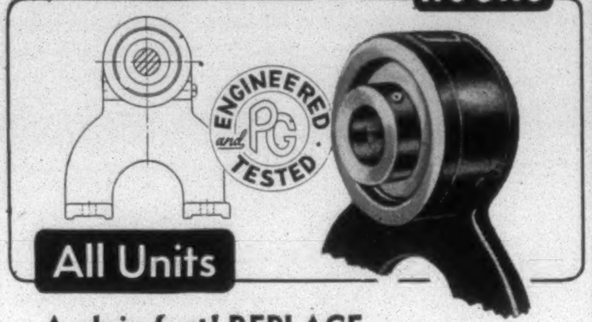
Ball Bearings IN 24 HOURS



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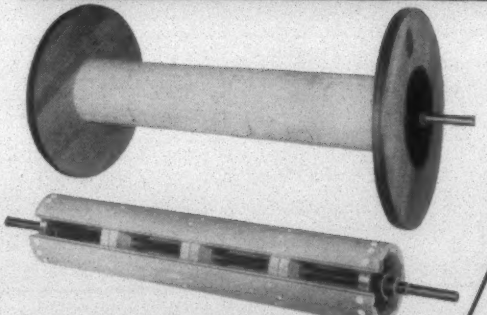

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Warper Beam Heads
Loom Beams
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"GOOD WARPS ARE MADE ON GOOD BEAMS"

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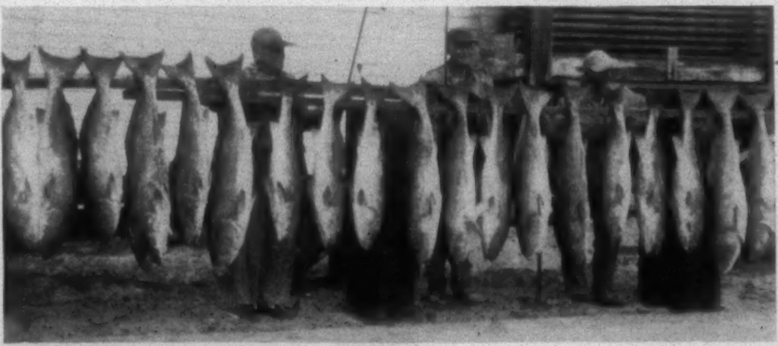

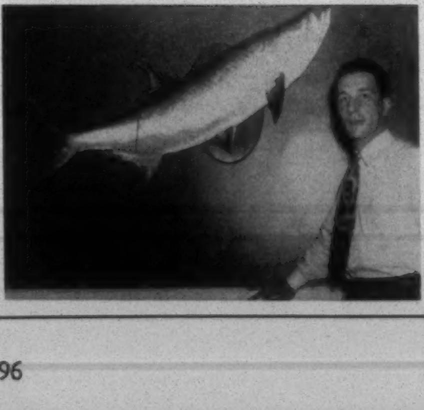

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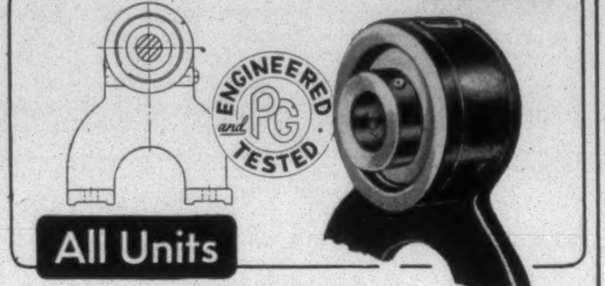

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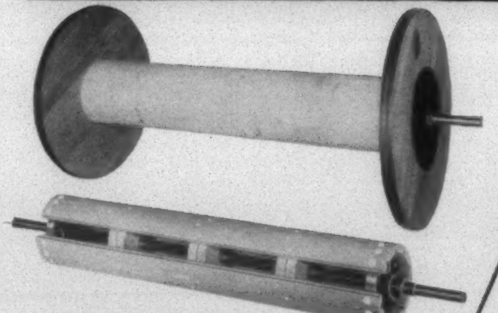

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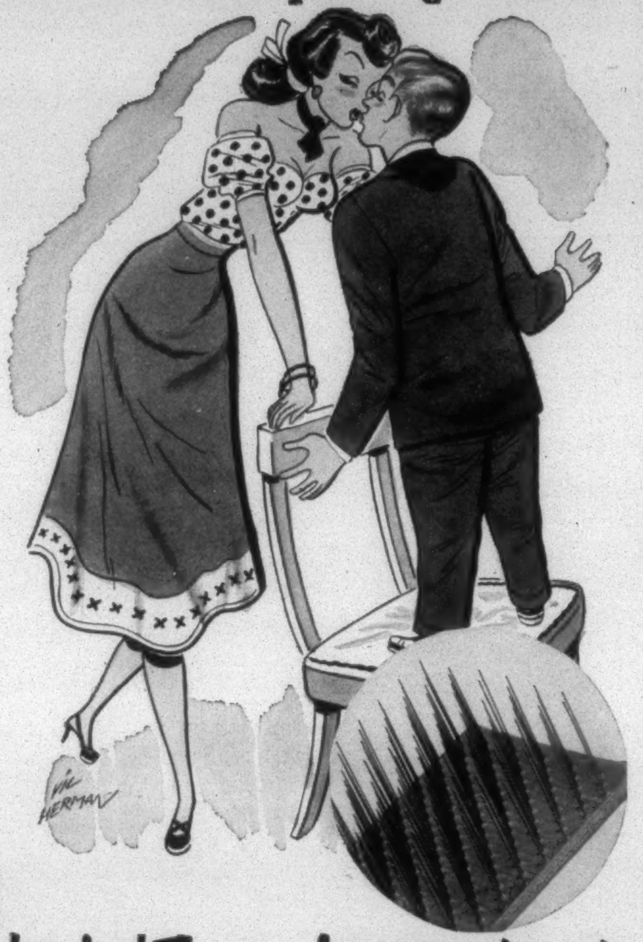

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a *must* where hands come in contact with lubricating oils . . . Lifts shop grime from pores, gently but *thoroughly*.

Contains a sterilized vegetable emollient which acts as an absorbent. Non-irritating . . . keeps skin free of cracks where dermatitis starts. In powder form — bulks BIG at low cost.

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A borated, soluble hand cleaner for heavy grime on tender skin. Contains finest medium and low titer soaps (the lower the titer the more quickly soluble the soap). Lathers richly even in fairly hard water, cannot clog drains.

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Extra-heavy duty hand cleaner. Removes ground-in grime, printing ink, stubborn dirt. Contains friable volcanic ash.

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numerous committees, including the membership and program committees. During the past year, Mr. Cooper has served as vice-president, in which office he was largely responsible for the program of the 1950 meeting.

The election in September of Ben R. Rudisill as first vice-president of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinner's Association caused Mr. Rudisill to have his picture taken; portrait is published herewith. Mr. Rudisill is president of Carlton Yarn Mills, Inc., with plants at Cherryville and Salisbury, N. C.

Election of a prominent group of textile executives and others as Life Individual Members of the Textile Research Institute has been announced by Dr. John H. Dillon, director of research of that organization. The list follows: Frank D. Cheney, chairman of the board, Cheney Bros.; Donald Comer, chairman of the board, Avondale Mills; Dr. Edward U. Condon, director, National Bureau of Standards; Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the board, Arlington Mills, and chairman of the board, the Textile Foundation; Edward T. Pickard, secretary, The Textile Foundation; Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, emeritus director, National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce; A. G. Ashcroft, director of research, Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Inc., and president, Textile Research Institute, Inc.; Dr. William D. Appel, chief, textiles section, National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce; Dr. Donald H. Powers, director of applied research, William R. Warner & Co., Inc.

Joseph W. Kreuttner, fromerly vice-president and general manager of Air & Refrigeration Corp., has been appointed to the general sales department of Buensod-Stacey, Inc., with headquarters in New York City. Mr. Kreuttner has been engaged since 1924 in the design and installation of air conditioning and refrigerating systems and is well known, particularly in the field of industrial air conditioning.

W. O. Reed has resigned as overseer of carding at Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C., to become general overseer of spinning for Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., at Tarboro, N. C.

Appointment of Dr. Edward W. Rugeley *(at left)*, Dr. George H. Law and Dr. Raymond W. McNamee to new responsibilities in the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. at South Charleston, W. Va., has been made by Dr. Joseph G. Davidson, division president. Dr. Rugeley, formerly superintendent of the research and development department at South Charleston, has been appointed technical director of the recently formed textile fibers department. Dr. Rugeley has been with the division since 1934 and has been closely connected with textile production since his service with the U. S. Navy in World War I. . . . Dr. Law, former assistant director of research, was appointed to the position of associate director of research for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division. Dr. Law has been employed in the research work of the division since he completed his graduate studies at Yale in 1929, and was prominent in the development of a new process for making ethylene glycol. At the same time, Dr. McNamee, former acting superintendent of the research and development department, was named superintendent of this department.

C. L. Pierce resigned last month as treasurer of Jordan Mills, Inc., Columbus, Ga., after 17 years of service. Roy H. Thurmond, formerly secretary, succeeds Mr. Pierce as treasurer and Mr. Thurmond in turn is succeeded as secretary by Harold E. Ruff, who in addition to his new duties will continue as purchasing agent for the firm.

H. J. Daigneault has been appointed director of domestic sales of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., with headquarters at 40 Rector Street, New York City. Mr. Daigneault, for many years manager of the New England territory, succeeds E. M. Maxwell, who recently became president of the National Aniline Division.

Dwight L. Turner has been appointed Southern sales manager of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., it is announced by W. Chester Cobb, vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Turner succeeds Mr. Cobb, who is transferring to the company's headquarters in Providence, R. I. Mr. Turner was graduated as an honor student from North Carolina State College in the class of 1941. He was an Air Force pilot during the war and completed 35 missions over Europe as a member of the 8th Army Air Force. He will be located at the company's Southern headquarters at 2130 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Wayne A. Sisson, cellulose expert of the American Viscose Corp., has been appointed a collaborator of the cotton fiber division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., to serve for a four-year period beginning Oct. 1. The Southern Laboratory has under way in New Orleans, an extensive program of research directed toward expanding the usefulness of cotton.

L. F. Prossen has been named plant manager of the Hopewell, Va., unit of Celanese Corp. of America, succeeding Reginald Hays who has left for South America to become general manager of the Celanese Colombiana, S. A. plant near Cali, Colombia. Mr. Prossen assumed his new duties Nov. 1. Mr. Prossen joined Celanese Corp. of America in December 1945, as industrial engineer for the Rome, Ga., plant. In July of 1949 he was transferred to the executive offices of the company in New York City as assistant to P. D. Cooper, vice-president.

E. C. Atwell *(left)*, former director of quality control for Textron, Inc., has joined Burlington Mills to head the technical services section of the Burlington Mills laboratory at Greensboro, N. C. A native of Boston, Mass., Mr. Atwell attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has an extensive background in textiles. He is a member of many professional groups, including the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chemists Club of New York. He is a member of the general research committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. . . . The board of directors of Burlington Mills has elected two additional vice-presidents. The new company officers are Kenneth R. Fox and Donald W. Cook. Mr. Fox, who joined the staff of President J. C. Cowan, Jr., several months ago, is former president of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute. He is now technical director of Burlington Mills, and will serve as general administrator of the company's technical services in manufacturing activities. . . . Mr. Cook, former director of personnel for Montgomery Ward & Co., is responsible for Burlington Mills' personnel program. In this capacity he will co-ordinate and have over-all supervision of the company's personnel and industrial relations programs.

Ira A. McDaniel of Cartersville, Ga., assistant treasurer of Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga., has accepted the chairmanship of the Bartow County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mr. McDaniel, retiring president of the Cartersville Chamber of Commerce, begins his duties with the Red Cross chapter Jan. 1.

Paul H. Farmer has been appointed by Foster Machine Co. of Westfield, Mass., as sales co-ordinator of Foster-Muschamp machines exclusively. Mr. Farmer will be located in Westfield and will be available to Foster customers for consultations regarding the use and operation of Foster-Muschamp machines. Before joining Foster, Mr. Farmer was associated with Verney Mills, Monogram Mills and Lincoln Bleachery & Dye Works.

Emery N. Cleaves, Edward R. Allen and H. E. Martin have been made vice-presidents of Celanese Corp. of America. Mr. Cleaves, who has been assistant to the president, will be vice-president in charge of public relations; Mr. Allen, in charge of personnel at

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the Cumberland, Md., plant before going to the New York office about a year ago, will be vice-president in charge of labor relations; Mr. Martin, who has been with the cellulose acetate division both in New York and Cumberland, will be vice-president in charge of that division.

Thomas D. Russell, president of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala., has been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Russell is also vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Underwear Institute as well as president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Dr. A. F. Tesi, a prominent figure in the field of textile technology for the past 15 years, has resigned as director of testing and merchandise standards for W. T. Grant Co. to join Celanese Corp. of America as assistant to the technical officer.

Hayden C. Cobb, Jr. *(left)*, formerly planning and production manager, has been appointed general superintendent of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, Inc., succeeding W. B. Thomas. Mr. Cobb, whose father is purchasing agent for the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Division of Pacific Mills, began his career at that plant, then worked for Shuford Mills at Granite Falls, N. C., and joined Mooresville in 1937 as general supervisor over carding and spinning. He was promoted to general planning and production manager in 1941. He is married to the former Virginia Edmiston of Mooresville. . . . Mr. Thomas, who resigned Oct. 27, had been with Mooresville for nearly a year, and prior to that had been associated in supervisory positions with Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp. at Rock Hill, S. C., and Dan River Mills at Danville, Va.

Mrs. J. A. Groves has been elected vice-president and assistant treasurer of Peerless Spinning Corp., Lowell, N. C., and Henry L. Sturgis has been elected assistant secretary. Both are new posts added by the board of directors. All other officers were re-elected.

E. C. Barlow has resigned as assistant to the executive vice-president of E. F. Houghton & Co. to join Charles J. Haas, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of industrial chemicals, oils and greases.

OBITUARIES

Charles E. Cook, vice-president of the Appleton Co., died Nov. 5 at his home in Lowell, Mass. He had been secretary and assistant treasurer of the Saco-Lowell Shops until his retirement in 1945, after serving 25 years with the textile machinery firm. His wife, two daughters and two sons survive.

S. W. Cunningham, sales manager of U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I., died recently.

George H. Farmer, 74, who retired in 1945 as master mechanic of the Coosa Plant in Piedmont, Ala., of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., died Sept. 6. Mr. Farmer served 53 years with the firm. Surviving are his wife, one son, four daughters, a brother and a sister.

George Hamilton, president of Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., since 1936, died last month. Surviving are his wife, three daughters, one son, two sisters and a brother.

George O. Lipe, 76, president and manager of Linn Mills Co., Landis, N. C., died Oct. 26. His death occurred on the golden anniversary of the founding of Linn Mills. Surviving are two sons, three daughters, a brother and three sisters.

W. E. McKown, former executive vice-president of LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills, died Oct. 25 at his home in LaFayette of a heart attack. Mr. McKown had been associated with LaFayette since 1922 and in 1947 when the plant changed ownership he remained with the firm in a managerial capacity. His wife, a son and a daughter survive.

Joseph M. Ryan, 45, vice-president of John J. Ryan & Sons, cotton dealers, died recently in Greenville, S. C., after a brief illness. Mr. Ryan, a native of Troy, N. Y., was a special partner in the brokerage firm of Bache & Co. His wife and three children survive.

John H. Schoolfield, Jr., 69, son of one of the founders of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., died Oct. 21. Mr. Schoolfield retired many years ago from an executive position in the mills and had since devoted his time principally to religious and educational affairs.

Jacob Ziskind, 51, owner of Crescent Corp., Fall River, Mass., Merrimack Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass., and a number of other textile and textile machinery firms, died Oct. 18 at a hospital in Boston, Mass. Besides his holdings in Crescent and Merrimack, Mr. Ziskind also headed the following companies: Taunton (Mass.) Mills Corp., Ansonia (Conn.) O. & C. Co., Delite Fabrics Co. of Westerly, R. I., Verney Corp. of Canada, Ltd., and International Braid Co. of Canada, Ltd., both of Montreal; Dover Stamping Co. of Fall River, Rain-Beau Products Co. of Canton, Mass., and Miami Beach (Fla.) Boat Slips Co. In addition to his many business activities, Mr. Ziskind had become one of the leading benefactors of New England medical schools, the New England Medical Center and various other colleges and universities, both Jewish and non-Jewish. His mother, two brothers and two sisters survive.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

GASTONIA, N. C.—A $100,000 addition to the Ranlo Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. is expected to go into operation this month. The new one-story addition will add 27,000 square feet of floor space to the rayon yarn spinning plant's present 103,700 square feet. Machinery costing about $200,000 already has been moved into the addition.

ATLANTA, GA.—Surrender of the charter of the old Atlanta Woolen Mills Corp. and dissolution of the corporation was approved last month in Fulton Superior Court. Atlanta Woolen Mills Corp. has been acquired by Arcadia Woolen Mills, Inc., a recently-chartered concern.

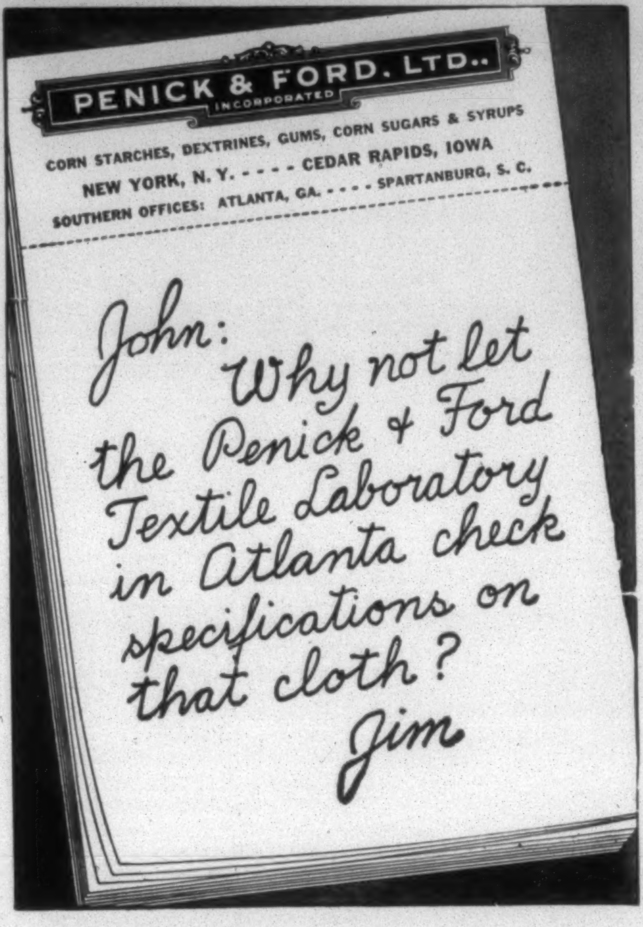
TURNERSBURG, N. C. — Rocky Creek Mills, Inc., has under construction a new mill building which is expected to be completed by the first of the year. Of brick construction, the one-story building has a floor space of 42,735 square feet, is air conditioned and cork insulated. The plan of modernization calls for the addition of 45 per cent new machinery. The present machinery is practically new, having been purchased in 1946. It is hoped that by May, 1951, all machinery will be moved into the new building. When this is accomplished the present building will be used as a cotton storage warehouse.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—Avondale Mills has awarded the contract to General Construction Co. of Columbia, S. C., for construction of a two-story warehouse to cost $489,700. The warehouse will have a total of 180,000 square feet of floor space.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Recent improvements at Flint No. 2, a unit of Burlington Mills Corp., includes installation of a new Parks-Cramer overhead blower system and installation of new conditioning crates.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. — Plans have been announced by Belding-Corticelli for construction of a $1,500,000 thread plant in the Hendersonville area to produce monocord thread of Orlon acrylic fiber, nylon and Fiber V. No definite site has been selected but several are under consideration, it is reported.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The afternoon performance of Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey circus here Nov. 6 was bought out by Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and employees of Firestone Textiles, Inc., plants of



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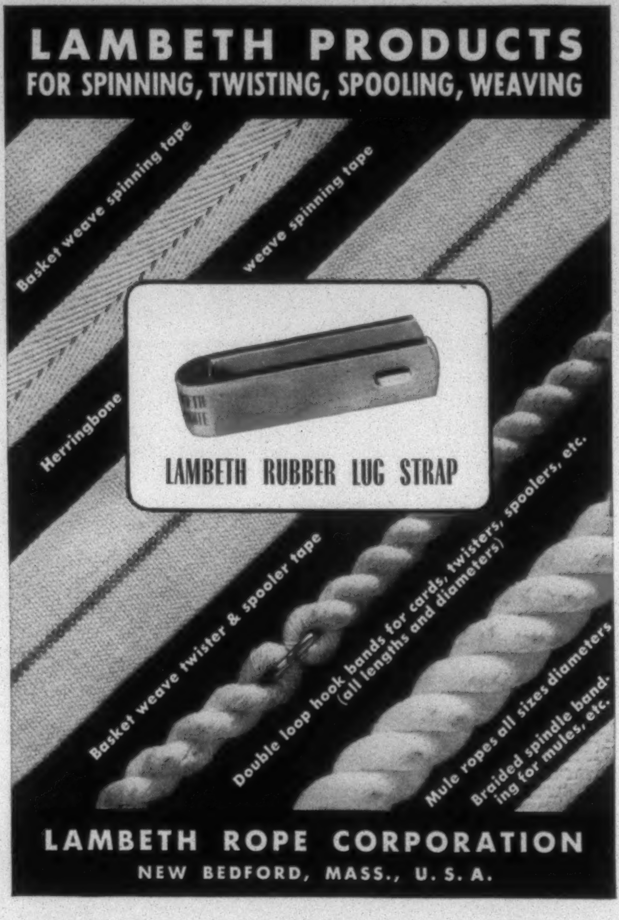
John:
Why not let the Penick & Ford Textile Laboratory in Atlanta check specifications on that cloth?
Jim



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LAMBETH RUBBER LUG STRAP
Basket weave twister & spooler tape
Double loop hook bands for cards, twisters, spoolers, etc. (all lengths and diameters)
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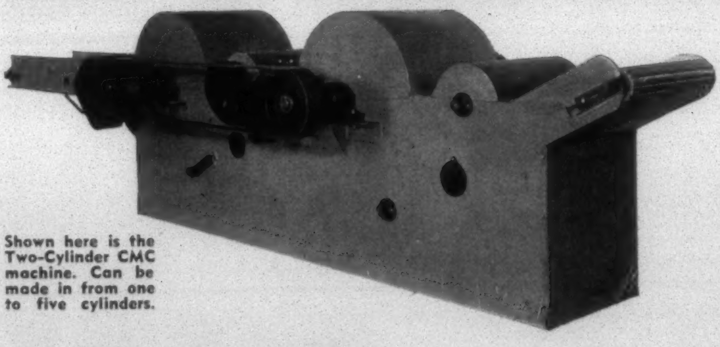
How to Choose a Waste Machine



Shown here is the Two-Cylinder CMC machine. Can be made in from one to five cylinders.

CMC waste machine

A demonstration will convince you that the CMC Waste Machine is the best you can buy.

To cut through the confusing claims about waste machines, we offer to do two things:

1. Process samples of your waste and return it for your inspection. You will find better waste recovery and fewer damaged fibers in this reprocessed waste.
2. Take you to the nearest of the over 100 mills already using CMC Waste Machines to show you their actual superiority in action.

The CMC Waste Machine pioneered many important features, some of which are patented and found on no other machine. Controlled air pressure prevents blowback and fiber damage. The CMC requires no suction fan or dust pit, thereby eliminating fire hazards. In heavy construction, balanced parts, and quick adjustments for processing different length staples or synthetics, the CMC is in a class by itself. Standard capacity is approximately 800 pounds a day but this can be increased if desired.

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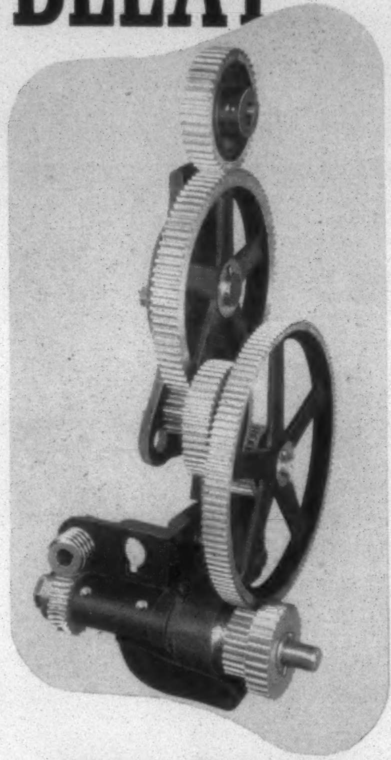

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Our stocks of loom change gears, change gear pinions, and other take-up gears are complete. Prompt shipments eliminate delay when changing cloth construction.

Complete Worm take-up assemblies carried in Stock for immediate shipment. We manufacture precision gears for all textile mill applications.

Your inquiries are welcome.

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GREENVILLE, S.C.

Gastonia, N. C., and Bennettsville, S. C., 9,000 strong, were guests of the company at the performance. The plants were closed in the afternoon and the company provided transportation. The occasion was a birthday party celebrating the 50th anniversary of the rubber company.

CLARKESVILLE, GA.—Bids were to have been received Nov. 21 for construction of a rayon weaving plant here for Clarksville Mill, a division of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. Architect-engineer for the project is Robert & Co. Associates of Atlanta.

VINTON, VA.—English Construction Co. of Alta Vista, Va., has been awarded the contract for construction of an office addition to the Roanoke Weaving Plant here of Burlington Mills Corp.

PENDLETON, S. C.—The new Deering, Milliken & Co. finishing plant between Pendleton and Clemson, S. C. is now undergoing a million dollar expansion program. General contract for this work is held by the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., the original builders of the entire plant. It is expected that this expansion will almost double the plant's present worsting capacity. A new road from the Clemson highway will be cut into the mill as part of the project. The new wing will be about 300 feet long and on the Clemson side of the building. In addition to worsted finishing, this building houses the testing and research laboratories for Deering-Milliken, which was recently moved here from Massachusetts. The building is windowless, finished with glazed tile throughout and completely air conditioned. Since the mill was completed, its original complement of 85 men has been increased to 165, not including the testing research laboratory which employs over 50 people. While this expansion will of course increase employment and output the exact figures have not as yet been released.

LAGRANGE, GA.—One of the most interesting stories in Georgia textiles circles is the changeover of Dixie Mills, Inc., from cotton to the production of rayon cloth. Dixie is now one of three plants producing 100 per cent rayon in Georgia. The story of Dixie Mills and its changeover was recently told to the LaGrange Rotary Club by B. W. Whorton, president of the concern, who stated, in part: "The people of Dixie Mills have done, I think, a wonderful job. It was necessary that they, being old line cotton mill workers, learn all over again in that rayon does not work like cotton. It has a weaker fiber and requires different skills, humidity, and conditions. It is much more susceptible to building up a static and requires a greater degree of controls, particularly quality-wise, than cotton." The changeover was made a little over a year ago and has proven successful. Dixie employs 700 persons and has an annual payroll of $1,700,000.

THOMSON, GA.—Kingsley Mill, a unit of Deering, Milliken & Co., is now under construction at Thomson with the construction work being done by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala. The million-dollar structure is to be utilized in the weaving of rayon suitings. While this will be a one-story building, structural steel framing with curtain walls will provide readily for future expansion. The exterior utilizes a new type of blue glazed brick and stainless steel trim, windowless and air conditioned. Included in several other modernistic items of construction are walls insulated with foam glass blocks and a pre-cast concrete slab roof with tar and gravel finish. The plant will have its own artesian water supply, sewage disposal system and paved parking area.

LILLINGTON, N. C. — Burlington Mills Corp. has purchased a 325-acre site on State Highway 15-A about two miles north of Lillington where the company plans to erect a new textile plant, to cost "several million dollars." Company officials did not reveal whether rayon or some other synthetic would be manufactured at the new facility. The plant is expected to employ about 500 or 600 workers, a company official stated. The building site is adjacent to tracks of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad.

CRAWFORD, GA.—A year-long modernization and expansion program at Mill No. 2 of Jefferson Mills was completed last month. An addition to the plant completed last November provides storage space for yarn on beams and also provides additional space in the second floor spinning room; a modern office building including a clinic for first aid and treatments has been put in use; another addition to the plant completed in July provides new space for the cloth room and permitted installation of additional equipment; a fluorescent lighting system has been installed in the weave room; a new and larger loading platform has been completed; a new carpenter shop has been erected and a new lunch room, centrally located in the plant, is nearing completion. Also, the houses in the mill village are in process of modernization with the work substantially completed.

MOHAWK, S. C.—Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., last month announced plans for expanding its operations in South Carolina with construction of a new plant here. The plant, which will employ several hundred, will be built by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., from designs by Lockwood Greene Engineers of Spartanburg, S. C., and New York. It is believed that products of the new plant will be similar to that now being produced by the Seneca (S. C.) Division, which manufactures print cloth and wide sheeting.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Tex Elastic Corp. has been chartered to manufacture all types of elastic thread. Authorized capital stock is $100,000, subscribed stock $400 by Clayborne Powell, Franklin Lewis and Carson Lewis, all of High Point.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Textron Southern revealed last month that 320 new looms are to be installed at its Toxaway Plant here and that construction has been started on a $100,000 addition to this plant to provide 20,000 square feet of floor space for a shipping room and slasher room. The 320 new looms will bring the plant's total to 920 and will increase the production of 80-square carded broadcloths by about 60 per cent. The former Textron Southern warehouse on Shocklet Ferry Road here is being converted to a rayon weaving plant and 200 looms are being installed in that facility. It is expected to begin operations in February, and will be known as the Southside Plant. At the Ladlassie Plant, 120 wide looms are being installed to replace older types.

ATLANTA, GA.—Exposition Cotton Mills and Fulton Bag & Cotton Co., both of Atlanta, currently are making extensive improvements to more than 650 company-owned housing units, which house in excess of 2,600 people.

SWEETWATER, TENN.—A lace manufacturing plant has been established here by Tennessee Valley Fabric Co. The new plant will utilize five machines, imported from England, along with five smaller auxiliary machines. During the first few months of operation only cotton lace will be made, but later nylon lace will be produced on some of the machines. Initial production at the new plant is expected to get under way this month.

LINCOLNTON, N. C. — U. S. District Court Judge Wilson Warlick in Charlotte, N. C., last month ordered foreclosure of a deed of trust executed by W. A. and Inez Smith, trading as Smith Mills Co., Lincolnton. P. C. Whitlock, Charlotte attorney, was appointed as commissioner to sell the property covered by the deed at public auction on the mill premises within 30 days after public notice.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The local nylon plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has won for the second time the board of directors' safety award. Under the Du Pont plan, winning the award required that employees work without a disabling injury for 960 days or 5,430,000 man-hours. The Chattanooga nylon plant achieved this record as of midnight, Oct. 16.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The buildings formerly occupied by Betty Yarn Mill here have been sold by Troy Whitehead Machinery Co. of Charlotte, N. C., to Slater Bros., Inc., of Paterson, N. J., it is reported. The former Betty Yarn Mill produced coarse carded cotton yarns; the Whitehead concern has been using the buildings for storage purposes. According to reports in trade circles, Slater Bros. will use the plant for the manufacture of plush.

WINONA, S. C.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has announced that it will exercise options to purchase a tract of about 900 acres on the Pee Dee River at Winona, which is between Florence and Marion, S. C. The use to which the tract will be put has not been revealed.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Initial production of about 40,000 yards weekly for 45 and 60-inch finished goods has begun in the plant near Rock Hill of Farmac Mills, Inc., a recently-organized concern. The new spinning and weaving company was formed by the LaFar interests of Gastonia, N. C., and Burke M. McConnell of Greensboro, N. C.,

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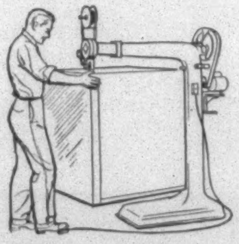

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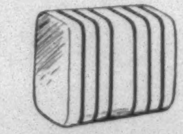

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*The sagest maxims of Ben Franklin, together with modern parallels, appear in Acme Steel Notebook, 1950. We have a free copy for you. Just ask for it.

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a former vice-president and director of Burlington Bills Corp. and head of its spun rayon division. The LaFar interests operate a group of cotton and synthetic yarn spinning mills in the Carolinas. Offices of the new concern will be maintained in Gastonia.

Greensboro, N. C.—The huge plant of Pomona Mfg. Co., vacant for some time, has been sold to Guilford Investment Co. The investment company has in turn leased the plant to Western Electric Co. which will manufacture electronic equipment for the armed forces.

Statesville, N. C.—The new addition to Plant No. 7 of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills has been completed and all drawing, combers and lap machines from the present card room have been moved into the new addition. Shifting of machinery provided space for installation of 20 more carding machines, bringing the total to 72.

Greer, S. C. — Eighty-two company-owned homes of Victor-Monaghan and Appalache Mills, units of J. P. Stevens & Co., were sold to employees last month. The average cost was about $3,200 per home.

Osceola, Ark. — Location of a new $2,000,000 textile finishing plant at Osceola was announced Oct. 20 in a letter from Gale Richmond, president of the Crompton Co. of Waynesboro, Va., to Arkansas state officials. Construction will begin as soon as water tests by engineers are completed. The firm purchased an old textile mill at Morrillton, Ark. two years ago, modernized it and trebled its size. The plant is now making gray goods on 14,000 spindles and 600 looms. The new plant here will finish the jobs of readying these goods for market—bleaching; dyeing and stamping into corduroy. Four hundred workers will be employed at the outset, and in full operation the plant will employ "at least 700," company officials said.

Fountain, Inn, S. C.—It is rumored in trade circles that a new $6,000,000 textile plant may be constructed in or near Fountain Inn. Fountain Inn's Mayor C. P. Armstrong stated Nov. 2 that he had been "contacted" concerning the matter but that he did not know what type of plant it might be or who was represented by the contact. The question of water supply was discussed, the mayor said. Fairview Mills, a subsidiary of Vanity Fair, Inc., is now completing a tricot knitting plant here.

Columbus, N. C.—Deering, Milliken & Co. has completed plans for construction of a $2,000,000 fancy woolen mill here. The one-story brick and steel plant is expected to be completed by April 1, 1951. It will be known as Hatch Mill in honor of Harold Hatch, a director and vice-president of the company. Goods woven at the new facility will be finished at Deering, Milliken & Co. plants at Union and Pendleton, S. C. The new plant here, which will employ about 200 persons, will be built by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C.

Cramerton, N. C.—Employees of the Mayflower Plant, Burlington Mills Corp., have received the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. accident prevention award in recognition of their record of operating one million man hours without a lost-time accident. At recent ceremonies, a blue and white flag symbolic of the award was presented to employee representatives by Engineer C. V. Surratt of Liberty Mutual.

Greer, S. C.—Victor-Monaghan Co., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has recently begun a $3,000,000 expansion program which includes additional construction as well as new machinery and equipment. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, general contractor for the project, broke ground during September for a 55,000 square foot addition to the Victor-Monaghan Greer Plant. This one-story addition to the existing building will have 95-foot span trusses and metal acoustical ceiling, a metal roof deck with tar and gravel finish. The metal acoustical ceiling, resting on the bottom of the large trusses forms a service floor providing clear space between ceiling and roof—ample room for air-conditioning ducts, sprinkler system, recessed lighting, power and other service facilities. R. G. Emery, executive vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has announced that these facilities being built will include, in addition to the weave room, approximately 10,000 square feet of apparatus towers, locker rooms, offices and sample weave room. In addition, more than 6,000 feet of shipping area is provided. D. C. Turrentine, Jr., general manager of Victor-Monaghan Co. division,

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

stated that, as the construction work progressed and the new equipment was installed, the Greer Plant operations will be changed from narrow loom, plain weaving to wide, box loom production. Present employees will undergo comprehensive training in preparation for the change over. However, the new operation will not materially change the number of workers at the Greer Plant. Nearly 600 persons are now employed at this plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co.

Albemarle, N. C. — Approximately 1,000 employees of Wiscassett Mills Co. attended the fifth annual banquet of the Wiscassett Service Clubs held Oct. 14 at Wiscassett Memorial Y.M.C.A. About 133 employees either became members of the 15-year club or advanced from one club to another.

Fieldale, Va.—Fieldcrest Mills recently donated a 2½-acre site in the residential section here to the Fieldale American Legion Post No. 168, upon which the Legion plans to build a home and recreation building.

Honea Path, S. C.—Chiquola Mfg. Co. has recently awarded contract to Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., for a two-story addition to the weave room. Attached to one end of the present mill, the addition will be 56 feet by 136 feet with three brick walls to match the construction of the original mill which was built in 1902. The two-story weave room will be constructed in such a manner as to permit the addition of upper floors at a later date, with the expansion of spinning and carding facilities, should that prove necessary. It is indicated, however, that present weaving and carding facilities are adequate for the production increase that these 100 edditional looms will make possible. The project is scheduled for completion within 60 days. The fabrics to be woven on these looms are print cloth identical to those now being produced by the company.

Anderson, S. C. — Textron Southern, Inc., is converting its warehouse here, formerly used as a shipping center for the men's wear division, into a rayon weaving mill.

Quitman, Ga.—Obsolete equipment at Quitman Mills, Inc., is to be replaced by $400,000 worth of new machinery being purchased by the firm. The plants productive capacity will not be materially increased as a result of the modernization program, according to Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., which has a controlling interest in the Georgia mill and buys part of its cotton yarn requirements from this firm.

York, S. C.—New machinery currently is being installed in the recently-completed addition to Sullivan-Southern, Inc., producer of narrow cloth tape for zippers. Operation of the new facility will result in a doubling of the number of employees, it is reported.

Carlisle, S. C. — Clearwater Finishing Co., a subsidiary of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., has acquired a building site of 257 acres along the Broad River, near Carlisle, where the company is expected to build a finishing plant, the first units to cost about $15,000,000. It is believed that the new site will eventually become a concentration point where fabrics will be brought for finishing and distribution. United Merchants & Manufacturers currently operates four large textile plants in South Carolina at Clearwater, Bath, Union and Buffalo.

Great Falls, S. C.—Construction is now under way on a beam and package dye plant at Republic Cotton Mills, a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. The new addition is being constructed on the east side of Mill No. 3 and will cost an estimated $120,000.

Laurinburg, N. C. — Waverly Mills, Inc., producer of cotton and synthetic sale yarns, this Fall is to begin a mill expansion program involving the installation of wide Draper looms for the production of synthetic sportswear fabrics. The firm will continue to service sale yarn customers as in the past.

Royston, Ga.—A $35,000 addition to Royston Mills, Inc., was scheduled to be completed and in full operation by Nov. 15. The addition will contain over 2,500 square feet of floor space and will expand the plant's weaving capacity by 20 per cent. Royston manufactures tobacco cloth and has converted part of its operation to the weaving of drapery material and toweling.

Greensboro, N. C.—Burlington Mills has been awarded the Mayfair Fabric Award of 1950 for outstanding contribution in value and design to the fashion field.

It's NEW!
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It's BETTER!

ORR SLASHER CLOTH

WITH ITS SPECIAL, EXCLUSIVE CHEMICAL TREATMENT

maintains uniform dressing properties—
resists bacteria and steam disintegration—
holds its width—starts fast—lasts longer

Many well known Southern mills are now using ORR Slasher Cloth and are enthusiastic over the results they are obtaining in their slasher rooms.

Why Not Give This Better Cloth a Test in Your Mill?

Manufactured by

THE ORR FELT & BLANKET CO., PIQUA, OHIO, U. S. A.

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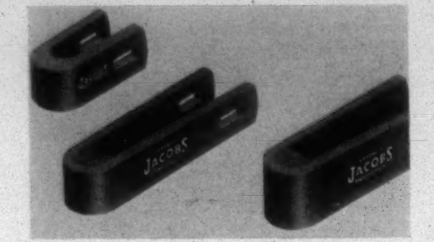
South Carolina Repr.: P. W. Coleman, P. O. Box 1393, Greenville, S. C.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT – SUPPLIES – LITERATURE

Jacobs Verybest Lug Straps



A complete line of rubber and cotton fabric composition lug straps has been developed by the Bullard Clark Co. These straps, Jacobs Verybest rubberweld lug straps, have been tested in numerous installations over a period of years and have been proven successful and superior, the firm states. Due to the molded construction of the lug straps they are more uniform than other straps made of rubber and fabric. Their uniformity alone is an outstanding feature. When installed on a weaving loom their uniformity provides stable pick action and their molded construction assures less loom adjustments and longer uninterrupted service. More complete details concerning these lug straps may be obtained from the Bullard Co., E. H. Jacobs Northern Division, Danielson, Conn., or E. H. Jacobs Southern Division, Charlotte, N. C.

Tag-Weston Stretch Meter

The percentage stretch or shrinkage of materials being processed through pairs of rolls turning at different speeds is indicated and automatically recorded by the new Tag-Weston recording speed-ratio tachometer, offered by the Tagliabue Instruments Division, Dept. 414, the Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 614 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, N. J. The instrument provides a continuous record of roll speed ratio on slashers, for instance. Operated by two Weston Model 724 tachometer generators driven by the respective rolls, the new instrument consists essentially of a specially developed Tagliabue Model 47001 Celectray ratio recorder. The ratio meter and recorder can be calibrated in per cent-stretch as in yarn processing, inches per yard shrinkage as in fabric Sanforizing, percentage reduction as in metal rolling, or other units which are a function of the speed ratio between two rotating members. Various calibration ranges and chart graduations are available.

Morningstar Named Agent

Joseph Morningstar, president of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., of New York City, announces that Claude H. Detweiler, president of the Magic Valley Processing Co. of Twin Falls, Idaho, has appointed Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., exclusive sales agents for the Magic Valley Processing Co., which is considered the largest single unit producing potato starch in the United States today. This new arrangement, states Mr. Morningstar, enables his firm to serve more efficiently potato starch users on the West Coast, in the Southwest, in the North Central States and Middlewestern territories. The Magic Valley mill is described as being of modern design, operating under scientific laboratory control methods, and producing exceptionally high grade potato starch, which is clean, of accurate viscosity, and entirely uniform throughout all deliveries. In addition to the regular potato starch manufactured at Magic Valley plant, the company also produces chlorinated potato starches, having useful features which are proving most interesting to the textile industry. Reports are that Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., now is one of the leading distributors of high grade potato starch in the country, since they already are sales agents for New England Starch Co. of Houlton and Mars Hill, Me., and Aroostook Potato Products, Inc., Houlton, Me., whose output is distributed principally to the textile industry and paper mills in the New England and Southern states.

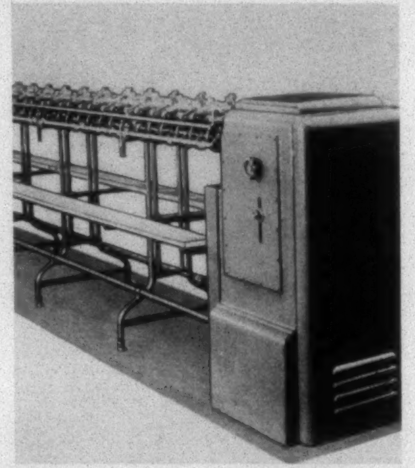
Molded Fiberglas Roving Truck

Westport (Mass.) Fibre Corp. announces the addition of a molded Fiberglas roving truck to its line of textile handling units of Fiberglas. This roving truck is of one piece molded construction with smooth inside finish. Being molded of Fiberglas, the company claims this truck needs no rivets, screws or bolts in any part of its construction, is lightweight, tough, and is moisture-proof and impervious to oil, grease and most chemicals. These trucks are 6/10ths the weight of trucks made of conventional materials. They are available in five popular sizes and are equipped with any style casters needed.

New Coupling Bulletin

Centric Clutch Co., 22-26 South Avenue, West, Cranford, N. J., manufacturer of Rawson centrifugal clutch-couplings have issued a new bulletin of specific interest to the textile industry, who have been the largest users of Rawson couplings for more than 15 years. The bulletin points out the advantages of using Rawson couplings on textile machines for securing slow, smooth acceleration during starting. Also shown are illustrations of typical textile installations.

New Winder-Redraw

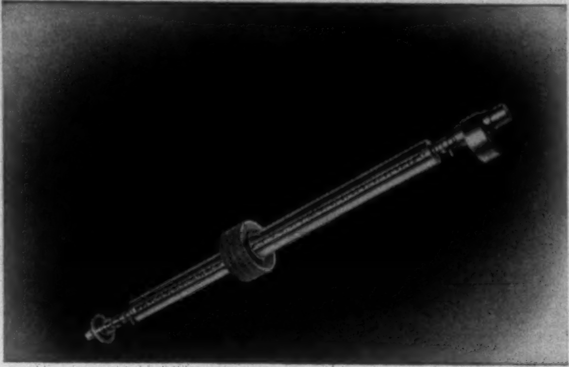


A new winder-redraw has been announced by Sipp-Eastwood Corp. of Paterson, N. J. Operation of this new winder-redraw, the company claims, is as close to being completely automatic as is physically possible. It has a self-threading tension, self-opening spindleless attachment and full spool stop motion. The washer type self-threading tension is fastened to the traverse rail and eliminates all threading operations. Gate type tensions are available with self-threading Alsimag guides for nylon. The full stop motion prevents over-run bobbins. Drive and traverse mechanism is enclosed in one unit and is lubricated by a circulating oil bath. Traverse adjustment is independent on each side of the machine and can be adjusted from 3½ to 7-inch traverse without changing cam. Speed changes, winds per stroke, and changes for S or Z twist are easily made. Available are single or double drive self-operating spindle brackets, and tachometer for easy speed readings. Write for complete details.

Hinnekens Boil-Off Machine

Removal of chemical elements used in the boil-off has been the ultimate aim of machine manufacturers for years. This calls for really effective squeeze and washing devices which are provided in the new Hinnekens boil-off machine produced by Hinnekens Machine Co., Inc., 199 Godwin Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

A new opener with rubber expanders opens the goods completely, so that there are no doubled up places to affect squeeze roll pressure, or mark goods. Then there is a new squeeze roll device that presses



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Card Grinders for the woolen, worsted and cotton industries . . . Grinders for Calender Rolls . . . Special Traverse Mechanisms.

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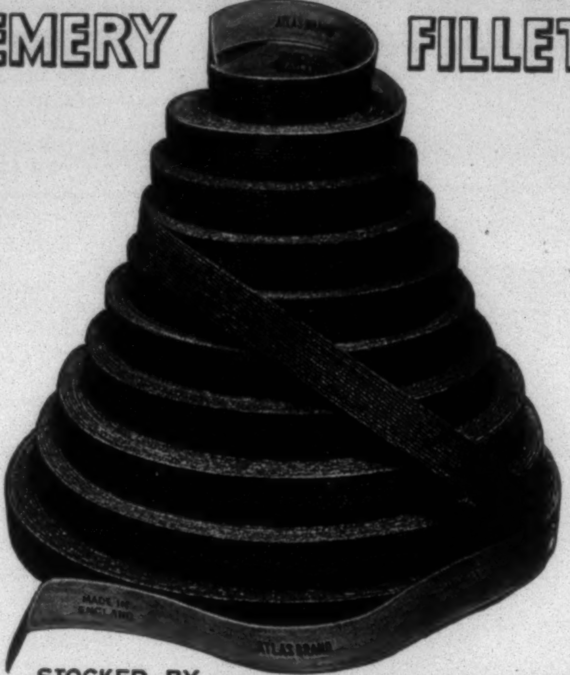
ATLAS BRAND

EMERY FILLET



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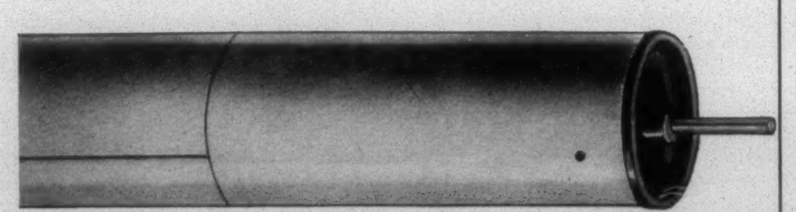
THE PRINCIPAL MILL SUPPLY HOUSES
AND CARD MAKERS**

How Smooth Can A Cylinder Run????



Get your answer to this question from any mill operator who uses Jenkins engineered metal products. Let him tell you about the steady, vibrationless performance possible *even at maximum speeds* with Jenkins Dynamically Balanced spinning cylinders.

Jenkins cylinders are die cut and formed to give dimensional perfection . . . pre-tested up to 3,000 RPM, and all traces of vibration removed with a Dynamic Balancing process known and used only by Jenkins' own shop to assure absolute uniformity.

The result: yarn flows freely and smoothly at all speeds. Excessive wear on spindles, bolsters, gears, bearings, and journals is eliminated. You increase production, cut costs, and improve quality.

Unless you're *sure* you are getting the smoothest possible performance on every spinning frame, write us for full information.

JENKINS

ENGINEERED PRODUCTS

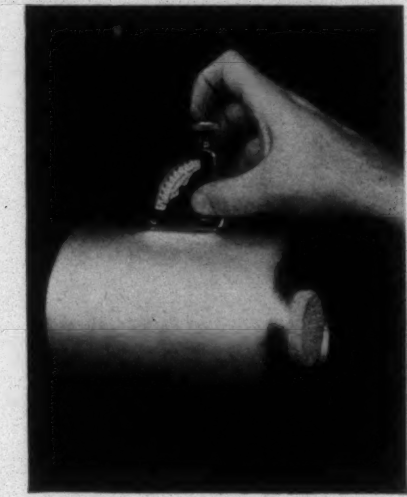
JENKINS METAL SHOPS, INC.

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

out the bath liquid remaining in the cloth and returns it to the bath tank. Loss of usable chemicals is prevented.

Next is a new stainless steel vertical spray that washes the goods thoroughly to remove chemical residue. Excess liquid is then removed by a new squeeze roll, preparing the cloth for jig or similar dyeing. And, finally, a new take-up arrangement provides for rolling up goods, or a pleater arrangement can be provided for loading goods on trucks.

Foster Winding Equipment



Equipment for successfully winding acetate and viscose rayon yarn onto 1⅝-inch metal package dyeing tubes has recently been developed by the Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. Existing Foster Model 75 precise winding machines can be readily fitted with this new equipment, which consists of 1⅝-inch holders and pressure roll assemblies. The winding is done directly from the supply and requires no special feed rolls. Rayon yarn tension can be as low as four grams and No. 5 Durometer reading. This makes possible very soft packages which greatly facilitate quick and uniform penetration of the dye liquor. Rayon packages swell when wet and therefore are much more difficult to penetrate than cotton packages, unless they are wound very soft.

Lassiter Buys Pa. Plant

As the first step in a $600,000 expansion program, Lassiter Press, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., designer and manufacturer of textile packaging, last month purchased the cellophane division of Thomas M. Royal & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Properties of the Philadelphia plant purchased include four four-color printing presses, two two-color printing presses and eight high-speed bag machines. The Philadelphia facility, it is believed, will be operated as the Royal division of Lassiter Press and it will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Charlotte company. The firm's expansion program also will include two additional plants to be constructed, at sites yet to be determined, in the South. These two plants, company officials explained, will be constructed largely for the purpose of printing and converting cellophane.

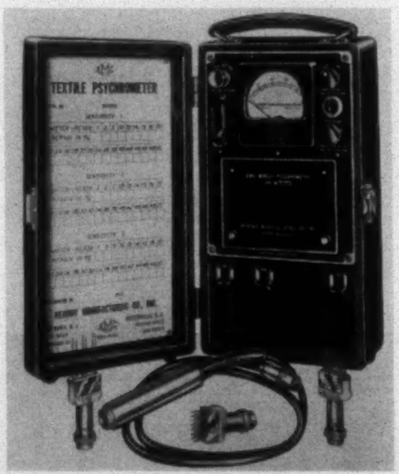
Hunt Under New Management

Purchase of a substantial interest in the Hunt Machine Works, Inc., Greenville, S. C., by Abney Mills—large South Carolina textile chain—was announced Oct. 21 by L. W. Bishop, director of the S. C. state research, planning and development board. Mr. Bishop said that the purchase of the stock interest would be followed by changes in the board of directors of the Hunt company and he predicted that employment at Hunt would be increased in the near future. The Hunt company produces new and rebuilt looms and mill parts and operates a foundry for textile and other types of castings.

F. E. Grier, president of Abney Mills, said he was impressed with the outstanding mechanical ability of the 225 Hunt employees. He said that one of the policies of the new management would be prompt shipment and delivery on loom orders and that an adequate inventory of supplies and parts would be maintained.

John I. Smith, manager of Renfrew Bleachery at Travelers Rest, S. C., has become president of the Hunt company and a member of the board of directors, and will retain his position at the bleachery. Alfred N. Willett remains as vice-president and works manager and William E. Henderson as secretary-treasurer. John O. Hunt has resigned as president but he will remain a member of the board of directors and will serve as engineering consultant. Mr. Grier said that the Hunt company was going to expand its operations to include a larger quantity of castings and foundry items in order to meet the increasing demands of the Southern textile industry.

Kearny Midget Psychrometer



Kearney (N. J.) Mfg. Co. reports that its Midget Psychrometer, portable instrument for the instant determination of moisture content in textile raw materials, yarns and fabrics, is enjoying an ever increasing popularity in spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing mills. In measuring moisture with the Kearney Midget Psychro-

HIGH QUALITY COMBED and CARDED KNITTING and WEAVING YARNS

BEAMS, CONES TUBES, WARPS

MARTHA MILLS DIVISION, Silvertown, Georgia

LARGE PRODUCTION . . . UNIFORM QUALITY . . . LATEST MACHINERY

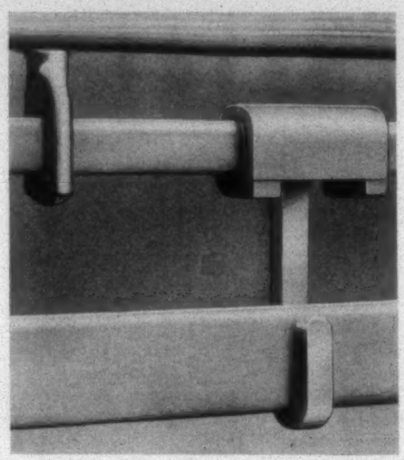
• SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS: **Walter T. Forbes Co.** PHONE L. D. 28, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

meter, needles are introduced into the material being tested and the resultant reading on the meter is related to moisture regain or content by means of a previously established calibration chart. The determination is rapid and simple, no technical knowledge or training required by the operator; no weighing of sample or calculation of results are necessary. By virtue of its portability and speed of measurement, use of the instrument allows a great number of readings to be readily taken on a given lot, thus permitting representative sampling and minimizing the inherent sampling error which is introduced when using the oven test method, the company claims. The Psychrometer is a small portable electrical instrument of rugged construction with over-all dimensions of approximately five by seven by 12 inches and weighing only seven pounds.

UCON Textile Lubricants

A new bulletin on "UCON Textile Lubricants for Woolens and Worsteds" presents the results of a two-year testing program and lists the advantages and physical properties of new water-soluble wool oils. UCON textile lubricants H-6 and H-15, unlike the usual stock lubricants which must be "solubilized," are inherently soluble in water and thus also have anti-static properties. Another UCON synthetic oil, L-11, is water-dispersable. Their chief advantages of ease of application and scouring, non-staining effect, and low concentration needed for woolen or worsted systems are described. It reports that ends down in woolen spinning were reduced 80 per cent compared to a mineral oil type lubricant, with only 1/5 as much of UCON lubricant used. Ask for a copy of Form G484 from Carbide Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Free Riding Slide Hook

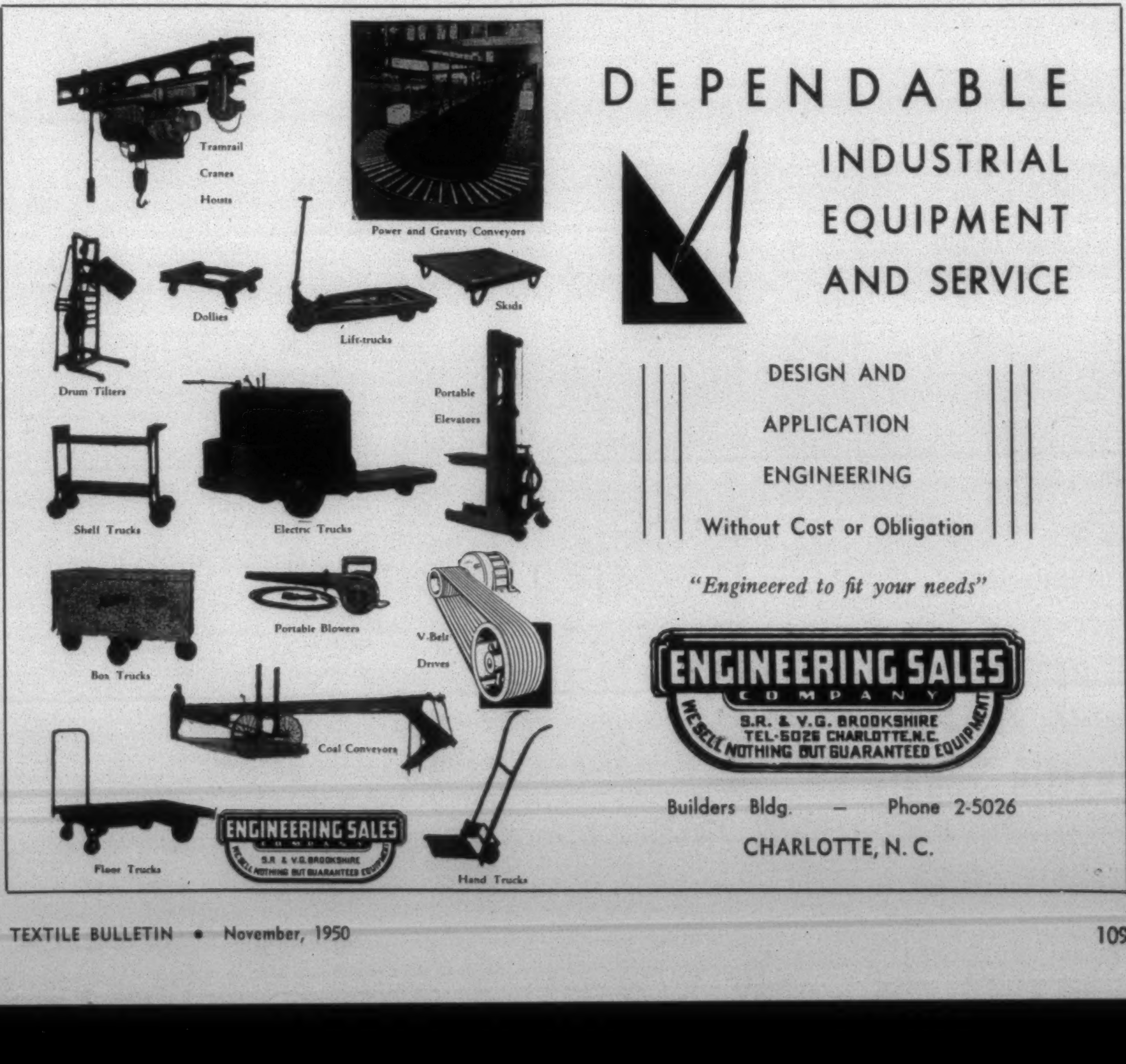


The new free riding slide hook illustrated herewith, recently announced by Walker Mfg. Co. of Atlantic and Ruth Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pa., is said to make warps completely self-adjusting for silk type frames. It is further reported that the slide hook does not angle or bind and therefore reduces labor costs required for frequent warp adjustments and improves fabric quality by eliminating streaks. Made especially for silk type frames for fine goods and worsted mills, the new slide hook is said to increase frame and rod life and eliminate streaks and other imperfections caused by poor warp distribution. It is designed to provide wide bearing area on the slide rod. This hook also provides firm yet free support for the heddle rod, thereby eliminating holes in the warp.

This new design permits contact all the way around the slide rod, thereby reducing work and assuring great freedom of movement and practically no possibility of cocking or binding. The exclusive, all-round, wide bearing surface is said to give longer rod life, lower wear and better cloth quality. The slide hook is made from the special analysis tempered spring steel for maximum light. It is cadmium plated to prevent rust and resulting warp damage. Further information and literature describing this new slide hook (Model J-1) is available directly from Walker Mfg. Co. at Atlantic and Ruth Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pa.

Hydraulic Roller Divider

Gaither D. Simmons, machinist in the shops of Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.,



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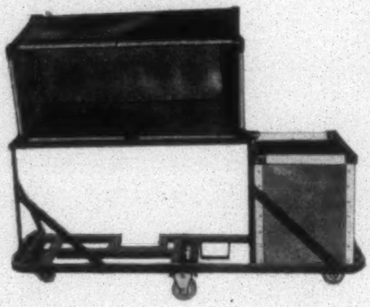
No Back-Breaking Lifting or Straining with the EXCEL No. 2000 Swing Bed Doff Truck



The hinged loose-box dumps easily and a handy foot-stirrup keeps truck from tilting when discharging. Heavy duty vulcanized fibre boxes, all-welded metal frames, metal bumpers on both ends for added protection. The Excel No. 2000 is tops in ease of operation and convenience.

Representatives:

Mr. N. W. Eurey—Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Paul Eurey—Lincolnton, N. C.
Industrial Suppliers, Inc.
La Grange, Ga.
Fall River Mill Supply Co.
Fall River, Mass.
Mr. Theodore Huston
2601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCEL
Textile Supply Co.
"Excel Trucks Excel"
LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

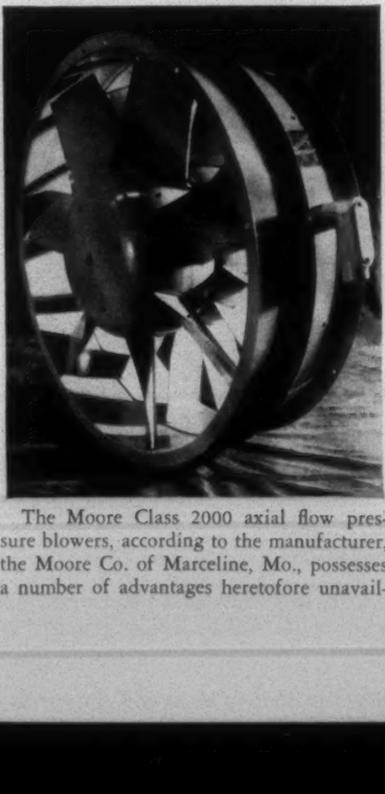
and Ray H. Smith, a Gastonia policeman, are joint inventors of a device for taking apart steel rollers from roving frames and spinning frames by hydraulic power. They have organized the Gastonia Specialty Co. for the sale of their device and will have it manufactured at a machine shop in Gastonia.

Expand Research Facilities

The newest major unit in The Texas Co.'s research expansion program has been completed at the company's Beacon, N. Y., laboratories, it was announced Oct. 30 by Michael Halpern, Texaco vice-presidnet in charge of refining. The brick-faced building affords 55,000 square feet of added research area and increases by approximately 40 per cent the facilities of Texaco's main research center, the Beacon laboratories. Design of the new structure permits flexibility in the use of the laboratory space. It is laid out in ten-foot basic floor-space sections with movable metal partitions in all areas. According to Dr. W. E. Kuhn, manager of Texaco's technical and research division, the design of the building was chosen to best fulfill Texaco's needs after intensive studies were made of other industrial laboratories. "This investment further substantiates Texaco's firm belief in private research free from the restraints of public subsidy," he added.

The new building is part of Texaco's ten-year research expansion program which will result in expanded or modernized facilities at all of the company's 28 research and quality control laboratories. It houses engineering and mechanical laboratories, chemical laboratories, and the offices of the supporting services. The chemical section comprises 20 laboratories which will be devoted to the development of new lubricants, fuels and chemicals. In the mechanical and engineering section studies of volatility, combustion, and lubrication will be carried on.

New Moore Pressure Blower



The Moore Class 2000 axial flow pressure blowers, according to the manufacturer, the Moore Co. of Marceline, Mo., possesses a number of advantages heretofore unavailable in units of this type. As outlined by the firm, these advantages are: (1) The complete blower is designed and constructed as a unit, including the special direct drive motor mounted within the hub and housing. (2) It is no longer necessary to fit the job to the blower. The blower is available to fit the job. Moore Class 2000 units are tailor assembled for any one of an infinite number of performance requirements. (3) The rotor to which the wheel is attached is mounted on two heavy-duty, permanently greased and sealed bearings lubricated with Silicone grease. These bearings are the only part to wear in the entire assembly. (4) Moore direct drive motors, designed specifically to power these units, pack more horsepower for a given speed into the hub and housing, due to the elimination of the bulky frames and housing found on conventional motors. (5) Motor cooling air is brought in from outside the fan ring, passed through the motor, and discharged into the air stream. (6) Moore Class 2000 units may be furnished in carbon steel, Monel metal, stainless steel, or any other workable metal available in sheet form. Due to the low weight, expensive corrosion resistant materials may be used with only a nominal price increase. (7) Moore Class 2000 units are available in two size ranges: Series 16 units, with 16-inch hub, in diameters from three feet to five feet; Series 24 units, with 24-inch hub, in diameters from four feet to eight feet. (8) Moore Class 2000 units are available in any voltage to 550; one, two or three phase; 25, 50, or 60 cycle frequency. (9) Belt drive units are available for special applications where direct drive units might not be suitable. (10) Moore Class 2000 pressure blowers are finding wide acceptance on cooling towers, both forced and induced draft, as well as in all types of duct installations where large quantities of air are required under static pressures up to four inches H_2O.

Emil Wilson Expanding

Emil V. Wilson Co., of Greenville, S. C., a firm specializing in loom modernization, announces the appointment of two new representatives whose work will be the contacting of mills in the Southeast. Wilburn Asbury, an experienced loom specialist, will handle sales and service in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. His headquarters will be in the firm's Greenville office at 209 Stokes Bldg. B. J. Wilson, whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., will be sales representative for the company in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and part of Tennessee. He is well known in this territory, where he has had broad experience in industrial selling.

Emil V. Wilson, head of the company which bears his name, announces the establishment of a small loom rebuilding plant at the extension of North Main Street in Greenville. It will be possible for the company to completely modernize 15 to 20 looms per week in this new plant, according to Mr. Wilson. Principal business of Emil V. Wilson Co. is rebuilding and renovating looms directly on the mills' own floors or warehouses for textile mills in the South, and in the New England textile area, for which work the company maintains teams of loom experts who go to mills where the company has contracts. Among loom modernization jobs now in process, or recently completed by Emil V. Wilson Co. are: Moving, repairing and setting up for weaving of 626 wide sheeting looms for Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., manufacturers of Pequot sheeting, from its home plant in Salem, Mass., to the Whitney, S. C., plant recently purchased by Naumkeag from Crescent Corp; complete modernization of all looms at the Florence (Ala.) Cotton Mills; modernization of all looms of Bates Mfg. Co., Augusta, Maine; modernization of all looms at Werthan Bag Corp., Nashville, Tenn.; modernization of 638 looms of the Pickens (S. C.) Mill; modernization of looms at Plymouth Mfg. Co., McColl, S. C.; modernization of looms at Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

M-T-M Course Announced

Of interest to Southern industrialists is the announcement by Bruce Payne & Associates, Westport, Conn., management consultants, of a series of courses on methods-time-measurement instituted by the firm's Southern division office. Present plans, announced by Rhett Ball, Payne's Southern division manager, call for presentation of the two-week conference in several of the South's major industrial centers early next year.

First conference in the series, and the first of its kind in the South, was presented in Atlanta, Oct. 23-Nov. 3. Instituted in 1948, M-T-M is already proving itself in Southern textile, electrical and garment industries in the form of significant production economies. It consists of a concise catalog of work motions and of predetermined time values for each. Founded upon the Gilbreths' motion study, the procedure has proved highly successful in handling four important industrial problems: (1) Early development and selection of efficient methods. (2) Simplified methods training for operators and supervisors. (3) Establishment of accurate production standards. (4) Elimination of grievances over standards.

Among those attending the recent meeting in Atlanta were Ralph Cool of Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala., W. M. Malloy of Cheraw (S. C.) Cotton Mills, William Hardy of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala., C. E. Lawton of American Thread Co., Dalton, Ga., and Burt May of American Thread, Clover, S. C.

Allis-Chalmers Vari-Pitch

The automatic Vari-Pitch drive, a simple, low-cost method of instant speed control covering most speed changing needs from 1½ to 40 horsepower, is described in a new 12-page bulletin released by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. To increase the speed, when employing the drive, it is only necessary to move the motor toward the driven sheave; moving the motor away decreases the speed. Belt tension is automatically maintained and speed variation of approximately two to one is possible.

According to the bulletin, the automatic Vari-Pitch sheave has been used successfully on all types of textile machinery; to vary the speed and rate of delivery of pumps, blowers and compressors; to provide variable speeds for variable frequency generators and many other types of testing machines; to provide variable speed on machine tool spindles; to drive mixers and agitators, and to vary the speed of many other types of equipment in many industries.

The bulletin carries instructions and tables to enable individuals to figure the components needed to assemble a drive for almost any speed range and horsepower within the range of this drive. Copies of the bulletin, "Vari-Pitch Automatic Sheaves," 20B7223A, are available upon request from Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., S. 70th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Temperature Control Manual

In a new 24-page two-color manual—available without charge to process engineers, plant managers, design engineers and heating engineers—The Partlow Corp., New Hartford, N. Y., sets down the basic principles of industrial temperature control in extremely usable fashion. Entitled, "The Design and Process Engineers Guide to Industrial Temperature Measurement and Control," the study defines the different types of control systems and distinguishes between them so that the engineer can logically select the particular type most appropriate to his situation.

First described are: the eight ways of responding to temperature, the five ways of putting that response to work, and the nine basic Partlow instrument types. Thereafter, the work devotes itself to relative evaluations of systems and the numerous important considerations of application engineering.

The manual untangles many confusions which plague the heating engineer, and devotes clear chapters to the neglected subjects of: (1) the influence of the firing system upon the design of the control system, (2) the fundamental tenents of mercury-bulb installation, and (3) the basic concepts of electrical and mechanical control theory. Among these concepts (which have long needed sharper delineation) are: the control-circuit versus the load-circuit; one-point, two-point and program control; two-wire, three-wire and potentiometric control; two-position control; the use of diaphragm valves; and the reasons for the three different types of temperature-sensitive elements. Typical circuits and piping arrangements, and the matter of the ranges and calibrations of scales and dials, are dealt with diagrammatically. The bulletin is liberally illustrated, highly organized for easy reference, and makes a point of maximum educational information with a minimum of sales claim. It is intended as a contribution to the heating engineer's library. Copies (Bulletin No. 101) are obtainable from any Partlow representative, the factory, or through this publication.

Booklet On Water Problems

Industrial water problems of all kinds—procurement, treatment, usage and disposal—and the facilities and services offered in coping with them are described and charted in a new booklet just published by Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh water-consultant firm. Pointing up the importance of water in all kinds of industries and industrial operations is a front-cover illustration

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diagramming the amount of water needed to produce a ton of each of several kinds of products—830 tons of water for each ton of rayon, 400 for paper pulp, 160 for wool fabric, 130 for synthetic ammonia, 100 tons for steel, 65 for industrial alcohol, 15 tons for gasoline. Various kinds of industrial water problems, and their solution, are described in the booklet, which is entitled *Your Most Important Raw Material.* Copies are available upon request from Hall Laboratories, Inc., Hagan Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harmon Sold To Goodrich

The B. F. Goodrich Co., through B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., a division, has made arrangements to purchase from American Home Products Co. its subsidiary, Harmon Color Works, Inc. The latter is engaged in the manufacture of organic color pigments and dyes in two plants, located in Kearny, N. J. and Haledon, N. J.

Following completion of the transaction Harmon Color Works, Inc., will continue to operate in the same business at the present locations and under its present management as a subsidiary of The B. F. Goodrich Co. it was announced by W. S. Richardson, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., who further stated that Harmon and its customers would in the future have the support of the important research and development personnel of B. F. Goodrich behind it.

Gasketed Loom-Motor Starter

A new motor starter with a NEMA 1A gasketed enclosure is available from the Westinghouse Electric Corp. The starter is designed for starting and stopping polyphase induction motors, and also provides overload protection. The semi-dust-tight enclosure is intended primarily for application in the textile industry where lint is a major problem. The rotary-action, slam-proof handle mechanism operates an over-center toggle mechanism that gives quick-make and quick-break contact action. A bimetallic disc-type thermal overload relay gives precisely calibrated motor protection. The starter is rated up to 600 volts, 7½-horsepower polyphase. De-ion arc-quenching chutes extinguish arcs within one-half cycle. Line terminals can be provided either at the top or bottom of the enclosure, as required. The self-indicating, close-fitting handle can be locked in either the on or off position, and the cover can be locked shut. The cover latch holds the cover tightly shut against the neoprene gasket; the cover cannot be opened unless the starter is off. For further information, write the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Crucible Steel Co. Booklet

"Making the Most of Stainless Steels in the Textile Industry" is the title of a 32-page booklet just issued by Crucible Steel Co. of America for the interest of mill operators, designers and maintenance men in the textile industry. The keynote of the booklet is economy through the use of stainless. Past experience in textile operations is cited to show that stainless equipment increases production, reduces maintenance and cleaning, keeps equipment inventory lower, and effects savings on replacements and repairs. The booklet also emphasizes that stainless steel is the cheapest long-run material that the textile industry can buy. The booklet details the advantages of the family of stainless steel types Crucible has developed for use in textile mills. It points out that these stainless types are readily weldable, free-machining, corrosion resistant, and can be economically formed and bent. Copies of the booklet may be obtained upon request from Crucible Steel Co. of America, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

New Westinghouse Booklet

Multi-motor drives for slashers are described in a new booklet now available from Westinghouse Electric Corp. The booklet explains how, by using multi-motor drive, a uniform warp tension may be maintained at all times, assuring no weakened yarn, uniform beams, fewer broken ends, and stronger cloth. This reduces handling expenses, increases production, and produces better cloth. Another advantage of this drive, according to the publication, is that it completely eliminates the mechanical friction clutch, bevel gears, and line shaft, thus reducing friction and overheating, and lubrication and alignment problems. How the multi-motor drives maintain a constant warp tension is explained by a functional diagram showing all machinery, motors, and simplified circuits in their relative positions. Major parts of the diagram are identified and discussed. The booklet points out that the drive is easy to operate, and details are included on methods of starting, stopping, and changing beams. For a copy of booklet B-4597, write Westinghouse Electric Corp., Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Hike Anthraquinone Output

Construction has been started on additional facilities for the production of anthraquinone, it is announced by American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J. Popular demand for vat-dyed textiles is reflected in the increased use of vats and other derivatives of anthraquinone. Barring unforseen delays construction will be completed by early Spring according to V. E. Atkins, manager of manufacturing, American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Division.

New Sylvania Lamps

DeLuxe Warmtone and DeLuxe Cool White fluorescent lamps manufactured by Sylvania Electric Products Inc., are now available, for the first time, in all standard wattages and sizes and in all Slimline sizes, it was announced Nov. 1. The two new colors, introduced recently only in a limited number of standard sizes, give the softest, most pleasing lighting effects ever developed and are particularly suitable for many commercial applications, according to Winona Murphy, the company's color analyst.

Although both new lamps have more of a red component and thus slightly lower efficiencies than either the standard Warmtone or the standard cool white fluorescent tubes, they have the same qualities and outside appearance as their basic sources, and can be used in combination with them, when desired. Used in this manner, either in a single fixture or in a group of fixtures, Miss Murphy declared, the standard lamps maintain a high level of illumination while the DeLuxe tubes provide a warmer color tone.

New Lewis-Shepard Bulletin

A new bulletin covering one of the many groups of materials handling equipment manufactured by Lewis-Shepard is just off the press and available to industry. This bulletin deals with equipment for vertical movement in both storage and production operations and describes with specifications and illustrations the Lewis-Shepard line of stackers, handy hoisters, portable cranes and working height lifters.

This bulletin also contains installation photos of many interesting machines which have been built to accomplish some specific purpose and to eliminate unnecessary handling or injury to employees. A copy of Bulletin No. 28 can be secured by writing to Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc., 258 Walnut Street, Watertown, Mass.

Plan New Fafnir Facility

Plans were announced recently for construction of a $25,000 office and warehouse building on West 29th Street, Charlotte, N. C., for Fafnir Bearing Co. The present Fafnir office and warehouse in Charlotte is located at 223 South Mint Street. The new Fafnir facility will be constructed by Southeastern Construction Co.

Fielden ADR Drimeter

Outstanding features of its new Type ADR Drimeter are outlined in a new folder currently available from Fielden Instrument Corp., 2920 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. According to the folder, the Drimeter is intended to be installed on any type of fabric drying machine, or warp sizing machine where it will indicate clearly to the operator the moisture content of the finished product. Over-drying is prevented and an improved finish obtained, the firm states, adding that this prevention of over drying can result in an increased production of anything from ten per cent to 30 per cent or a considerable saving in steam consumption.

Fuller Brush Co. Folder

A unique type of folder illustrating special textile cleaning equipment has just been published by the Industrial Division of the Fuller Brush Co. Measuring 36 by 23 inches, this poster-size brochure is designed to be hung on the wall to facilitate reference to special brush requirements. The brushes, reproduced one-third actual size, are arranged according to use thus eliminating the task of searching through many pages of a larger catalog. Brushes used in carding, spinning and weaving operations are grouped under their respective headings and descriptive material appears below each panel. The Fullergript line of power-driven brushes, including carding brush strips, thread dressers, worsted carding, cloth brushing and dabber brushes, is also pictured on the face of the poster. For photographs and descriptions of regular line heavy-duty cleaning equipment it is only necessary to lift the lower half of the sheet. Copies of this new folder may be secured by writing to: Industrial Division, Fuller Brush Co., Hartford 2, Conn.

Uni-Pull Drive Folder

Of interest in the textile industry is a new folder, "What is the Uni-Pull Drive?" currently being distributed by the American Leather Belting Association. According to the folder, the Uni-Pull drive can be used on practically every type of machine in sizes varying from a fraction of a horsepower to several horsepower; pulley center may be very close together and motor may be located on, below or above the machine. Copies of the folder may be obtained either from manufacturers of leather belting or through the association offices at 41 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

Nukemite Protective Coating

A bulletin outlining advantages obtained by the application of Nukemite, synthetic resin, acid and alkali resistant coating, currently is being distributed to the industry by Nukem Products Corp., chemical manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y.

Potassium Acetate Bulletin

A new bulletin on Niacet potassium acetate presents in detail the physical and chemical properties, latest specifications, and shipping and handling information on this chemical. Potassium acetate is extremely deliquescent and is reported as a humectant, replacing glycerine or other hygroscopic agents used. Its utility in certain resinous compositions for the treatment of textiles has been proved. As a dyestuff intermediate, it is also used in the preparation of aureolin, or cobalt yellow, a durable and stable pigment unaffected by other pigments or by hydrogen sulfide. Copies of Niacet Bulletin 3 can be obtained from Niacet Chemicals Division, 975 Niagara Building, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Schmidt Buys Greenville

Schmidt Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass., specialist in loom equipment and supplies, has announced the purchase of the entire capital stock of the Greenville (S. C.) Belting Co. Present plans call for the expansion and complete modernization of the Greenville plant to greatly increase manu-

NOVEMBER • 1950

CARD CLOTHING NEWS

and views

WRITTEN MONTHLY BY E. A. SNAPE, JR., PRESIDENT **Benjamin Booth Company** PHILA. PA.

[redacted]

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Thanks,
E. A. Snape, Jr.,

E A Snape Jr

President,

Benjamin Booth Company
Allegheny Ave. and Janney St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

facturing and stocking facilities. The operations of the New Bedford plant will, in no way, be affected by this new addition which was acquired to better serve the Southern textile industry. Greenville Belting Co. has been active for over 25 years servicing textile mills in this area and will continue its present business form and name being identified as the Greenville Belting Co. Division of Schmidt Mfg. Co. Products will include belting, loom leathers and strapping of every description plus many other textile specialties. Schmidt Mfg. Co. was established in New Bedford in 1908 and has steadily expanded its facilities since that time. Representatives cover the weaving industry throughout the United States, Canada and South America.

New Pre-Shaped Steels

Steel bar stock cold drawn in special sections to fit specific uses is now available from A. Milne & Co., New York City. This new development is expected to minimize or virtually eliminate machining operations in the quantity-production of steel component parts. In some cases machining can be reduced to simple cut-off operation. The pre-shaped steels are available in a wide variety of sections and in analyses suitable to many applications. The types of steel now available in pre-shaped form include various standard SAE and AISI carbon steels, case hardening steel, standard mild steels and free cutting steels. The new steels are being distributed throughout the United States by A. Milne & Co., and further details can be obtained by writing to the firm at 745 Washington Street, New York 14.

Compression Singeing Unit

C. M. Kemp Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., has recently introduced its new Radiant-Flame compression singeing equipment. Designed to fulfill a need within the textile industry for better, faster singeing, it is recommended for acetates, broadcloth, damasks, drills, mohair, rayon twills, velour and mixture goods, as well as fabrics used for sheeting. In Radiant-Flame compression singeing, the singeing flame is pushed down and confined by the fabric. The cloth forms one side of a combustion chamber solidly filled with flame under pressure. This combustion chamber contains no excess oxygen —the nap is not burned, but is carbonized and carried away by escaping gases. It requires only 1/15th to 1/25th of a second for the cloth to travel over the burner—a split-second contact which cannot harm the body of the cloth.

The Kemp singeing installation embodies Series "S" industrial carburetor. Designed by Kemp, this unit completely and accurately pre-mixes gas and air, and is unaffected by variations in feed-line gas pressure or by change in demand from burners. Kemp Series "S" industrial carburetor is equipped with all approved safety devices, including a flash-arresting unit. Once set to correct ratio, the carburetor can be locked at that setting and need not be adjusted again. Excess oxygen, cause of scorching and burning, is eliminated from the combustion area. Burners are supplied in standard flame lengths, with the over-all length of the burner two inches longer than the maximum flame length. Accessories include, in addition to the Kemp Series "S" industrial carburetor, lighter burner, index cock, fire check and pillow blocks. Complete details available from Kemp representatives, or from the manufacturer at 405 East Oliver Street, Baltimore 2.

Serving The Textile Industry

Granite Machine Company

By DAVID CLARK, Editor

HEARING REPORTS relative to a new type of ball bearing spinning roll being manufactured by the Granite Machine Co. of Granite Falls, N. C., I decided to pay them a visit.

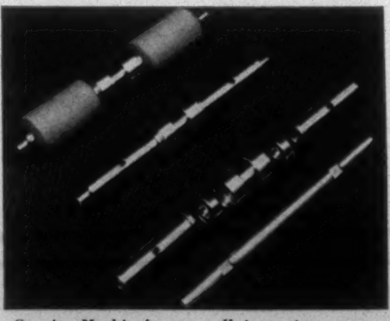
I had learned that the Granite Machine Co. was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Shuford Mills of Hickory, N. C., which has several mills at Granite Falls very largely engaged in the manufacture of sash cords and coarse cotton yarns and I first visited the office of the company and was welcomed by the superintendent, A. Lynch Cline. Mr. Cline drove me to the far end of the mill lot where a very sizable building had been erected for the Granite Machine Co. and introduced me to W. C. Wright *(left)*, who is chief engineer for the Shuford Mills and who developed the ball bearing rolls of which I had heard.

About 42 years ago Mr. Wright entered the employment of the Cleveland Mill and Power Co. at Lawndale, N. C., which was then operated by the late John F. Schenck, Sr. Mr. Wright served a long apprenticeship and then spent three years in the experimental department of the Stuart W. Cramer Co., which was the predecessor of the Parks-Cramer Co., and which was then developing its humidifying and air conditioning system.

At the beginning of World War I, Mr. Wright went to the Norfolk Navy Yard and stayed there for some time after the war was over. He became one of the two first class machinists in that Navy yard. Then he went to Shelby, N. C., and opened a shop of his own, but after five years the Cleveland Mill and Power Co., his original employer, bought him out in order to secure his services and he went back to Lawndale with the idea of developing some special machines. World War II, however, came along and he again offered his services to his country and was with the War Production Board for five years.

After World War II he weut to the Shuford Mills to take charge of its maintenance and repair work. Shuford Mills had some ball bearing rolls which were not giving entirely satisfactory service and Mr. Wright decided that he could build some which would suit him better. He not only designed a type of ball bearing roll which he and the officials of the Shuford Mills consider to be very superior but he designed machines upon which they can be made very accurately and at a high rate of speed.

He has one machine with a rotating chuck which drills, reams and taps 120 pieces per hour and the pieces are absolutely uniform.



Granite Machine's new roll in various stages of assembly.

The journals are made from special alloy steel with the ends, which are the bearings, especially tempered.

Two double sealed Fafnir precision bearings are forced on the journal. No lubrication is required and the bearings run for the life of the rolls. There are only six parts, and they do not have to be taken apart in order to re-cover or to buff the rolls. They claim that their ball bearing rolls are easier to clean. They have a load factor of 400 pounds at 300 r.p.m.

When W. C. Wright went to Granite Falls the general superintendent, W. B. (Bill) Shuford, was interested in a chair factory at Hickory which was not doing very well. One of their troubles was cutting ends for certain parts which were made of bent wood. Mr. Wright designed and built a machine which could make the parts at a small fraction of their original cost but Bill Shuford sold his interest in the chair factory and the machine is now for sale.

There is no doubt that W. C. Wright is a genius as a machinist and has not only developed a new type ball bearing roll but is operating a very efficient and modern machine shop which is saving a lot of money for the Shuford Mills.

Before leaving the Granite Machine Co. I went to the basement with Mr. Wright and Lynch Cline to take a look at a very modern foundry which is making high quality castings for machine repair parts and gears. Many years ago while a student at Cornell University, I spent a Summer working in a foundry at Ithaca, N. Y., and was there familiar with the processes.

When I went back to the main office with Lynch Cline, I found General Superintendent Bill Shuford. Bill, who is a rabid University of North Carolina football fan, had been at Chapel Hill the previous Saturday when State College, although it lost 13 to 7, actually outplayed the University. Bill was so disappointed that he had just cancelled his plane and football tickets for the game with Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind. It is my guess that the splendid game which the University played against Notre Dame caused him considerable regrets.

Interior view of the Granite Machine Co. shop.

The modern plant of Granite Machine Co. at Granite Falls, N. C.

Abbott Establishes Southern Headquarters In Greenville

The Abbott Machine Co. of Wilton, N.H., has established its Southern headquarters in a new building which it had erected about a mile north of Greenville, S. C., on the Greenville - to - Spartanburg highway.

It is an exceptionally beautiful building approximately 90 by 102 feet, located on a 300 by 300 foot lot. The building was designed by J. E. Sirrine & Co. and built by Potter & Shackleford of Greenville. The offices are in front with a large room in the rear in which machines will be installed for research work and for doing sample winding for mills which contemplate installing Abbott winders. The wall and floor finishes in the new building are exceptionally good and the Slim-line lighting system is very effective.

The new plant at Greenville will not build winders but will do some repair work and much research in winding.

Southern Manager Langdon S. Ligon has moved his office from 2001 East Clifford Street in Greenville to the new building. Mr. Ligon has been with Abbott Machine Co. for 27 years as Southern manager and is well and favorably known throughout the textile industry of the South. His son, Langdon S. Ligon, Jr., who is a graduate of Clemson College and has been employed by Dunean Mills, has joined the Abbott organization and will be his assistant.

As Sam L. Abbott of Wilton, N. H., president of Abbott Machine Co., was in Greenville for the Southern Textile Exposition, the opening of the new plant was featured with a buffet dinner Friday night, Oct. 6, to which a limited number of people, most of them citizens of Greenville, were invited. The dinner was followed by dancing, with music being furnished by the famous Eddie Condon orchestra of New York City.

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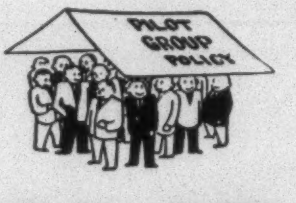

Joe McLean
Ed Maxwell
Glenn Lambert

PILOT LIFE
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GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

A.S.M.E. To Study Mill Modernization

To cope with rising costs and the growing threat of foreign competition to the textile industry, the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has begun a point-by-point analysis of the basic elements of mill operation with the main objectives of reducing operating costs and improving product quality. The analysis will be essentially a study of the methods employed in the establishment of woolen and worsted plants in the newly developed areas, especially the South. These plants have proved their ability to produce a full range of fabrics on an entirely competitive quality basis and at lower manufacturing costs than those currently obtainable in New England.

According to Leslie A. Runton, manager of the engineering department of M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., North Andover, Mass., the studies will be conducted by the best engineering talent available in the field. Mr. Runton addressed the Fall meeting of the A.S.M.E. in the Hotel Sheraton at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20. He said the findings of the engineers will be presented in a series of integrated papers to be read at A.S.M.E. meetings and thus will be available to the entire textile industry.

Mr. Runton said six major considerations upon which any textile mill operation is based will be analyzed. He said reduction of operating costs will be studied through each of the considerations, i.e., plant, plant layout, machinery, labor, quality, operational. "It is our intention to take one consideration at a time, and to focus our entire attention on the various factors which comprise it," he said. "By delving into the principles underlying each of these factors, we hope to be able to bring out specific points upon which modernization decisions can be based.

"Progressively we shall try to cover, meeting by meeting, and paper by paper, the various parts of the subject, until we have run the full range. It will be of the greatest importance to obtain papers, suggestions and criticisms from thoughtful mill men who are well versed in their fields. If such an end can be attained, we feel that this program will have served a most useful cause for the entire textile industry." The papers, Mr. Runton said, will provide material for mill men to compare their own situation and set-up with those which are more modern and be guided in the development of corrective steps whenever conditions warrant. The industry, he said, is faced today with a serious challenge.

"Material costs have risen, labor costs continue to make inroads on potential profits, and the threat of foreign competition is becoming increasingly sharpened," he declared. "It is clear that very little can be done about the cost of materials, a continuous struggle exists in the field of labor and the import of low-cost textiles from soft-currency countries is a factor beyond the control of the mill operator.

"One course alone seems to be open to the textile manufacturer. This is to scrutinize every detail of mill operation and, wherever possible, to make such changes as may be indicated to increase production at the lowest level of cost. Competition within our own country is going to continually increase. This would naturally follow, since there will be a continuing struggle for the business available. In blunt terms, the trend indicates that the 'marginal' textile mill, or, in other words, the mill operating just slightly above the break-even point, may be forced out of business. The A.S.M.E. wants to show what it considers a possible solution to the problems confronting a 'marginal' textile mill.

"By applying the engineering approach to the problem of mill operation, it will be possible to spotlight existing weaknesses and develop corrective measures. It should not be inferred that this approach is necessarily one of replacing all old equipment with new. The study may reveal certain outmoded machines, but there will undoubtedly be many units of perfectly serviceable equipment which can continue to serve usefully."

Mr. Runton said that in view of the engineering talent behind the movement, it is hoped that it will be possible to start an active trend of new thought within the industry itself. "Modernization," he said, "has been going on for years at a steady pace and will doubtless continue to do so as long as human progress is evident. However," he declared, "it is the rate of modernization which concerns the A.S.M.E. today.

"A broad result, from the standpoint of the consumer, may be a new concept of quality, engendered by advances of the industry itself," declared Mr. Runton. "This improvement of quality will not only raise our standard of living, but should do much to protect our industry from the inroads of lower quality foreign competition. In its very broadest sense, this should bring about a gradual increase in the obsolescence rate of textile machinery so that replacements are in increasing demand. An increase in the textile obolescence rate would in itself be a tremendous stimulus to the textile industry."

Mr. Runton's paper was written in collaboration with C. C. Bell of Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I., and N. M. Mitchell of Barnes Textile Associates, Boston, Mass.

Significant facts and figures to prove that cost distribution data for any one type of textile fabric could not provide proportion standards for other types were presented in graphic form to the engineers in a paper prepared by Barnes Textile Associates, Inc., textile consulting engineers of Boston. The paper was read by Fred H. Lindemann, editor of *Textile Information Service.*

Entitled "Basic Distribution of Cost Dollar in Textile Manufacturing,"' the paper blueprinted the units of cost distribution embracing raw materials, labor, expense and investments in plant, equipment and machinery required in the process of production of selected standardized fabrics in cotton, rayon, woolen and worsted mills. Data presented were not based on findings in any one geographical section or on any "idealistic" mill operation. They did reflect, however, what could be considered average conditions existent in mills that are operating on a profitable basis.

The five fabrics selected for the study were a 40-inch 80x80 cotton print using 31s yarn in the warp and 40s in filling; a cotton voile 39-inch 60x52 using 50s warp and filling; a 42½-inch 112x68 rayon twill with 150/40 yarn in both warp and filling; a 58-inch wool covert counting 50x22 using four-run warp and three-run filling; and a worsted twill 58½-inch 74.6x60 with 2/40s yarn in warp and filling.

The following table gives the percentage distribution of the cost dollar for the various fabrics as disclosed in the Barnes paper:

Fabric	Raw Material Pct.	Labor Pct.	Expense Pct.	SSA/VP/PH (*) Pct.	Defective Pct.	Selling Pct.
Cotton print	50	30	16	1	1	2
Cotton voile	34	33	24	5	1	3
Rayon twill	69	15	10	2	1	3
Wool covert	46	30	15	1	1	7
Worsted twill	53	28	9	3	1	6

*Social Security, vacation pay, paid holidays.

Crimping fibers by mechanical means is bringing about

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many paradoxes in textile production and fiber characteristics, J. H. Pfau of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., said in an address before the textile division of the A.S.M.E. His paper was prepared in collaboration with W. D. Hay, mechanical research engineer for the carpet firm.

Discussing the new Textralize method, Mr. Pfau said it permitted the alteration of certain characteristics of fibers by the addition of crimp on a basis easily incorporated within the production scheme of most processing mills. A certain crimp-treated wool may card and condense better than an untreated fiber but not spin so well, he said. Another treated wool may have longer fiber strength and elongation but produce a carpet with improved coverage, wear and shedding characteristics.

Possibly a cool silk dress and a warm silk dress of the future may be identical except for the crimp imparted to the fibers, he said.

Entirely new materials thus become available, since crimped silk has many of the properties of a superfine wool; and crimped jute and ramie have many advantages over the natural fiber.

Rayon crimp can be controlled more easily than by other methods of crimping, and the increased permanence causes the crimp to return to the fibers after wetting and drying, even though it may have been eliminated by an intermediate stretching, Mr. Pfau said. The effect of crimping cotton is somewhat similar to that experienced with rayon.

"Fibers which have led an almost orphan existence heretofore should now be able to substitute for wools which are in short supply," Mr. Pfau declared. "The silky handle and strength of alpaca can be utilized to greater advantage.

"Spinners of worsted yarns for outerwear garments are accustomed to using the finest counts of wool available in order to close up the stitches and give the appearance of bulk without weight.

"The use of less wool of the coarser counts when crimped fills out the stitches and produces garments of greater bulk without increase of weight; and such garments should be easier to sell and give the wearer more satisfaction.

"Fabrics with a pile or highly napped surface must have a dense cover on the face of the goods so that the weave threads will not show through. Crimped fibers will assist this result whether the fabrics are made on the woolen system, napped or cut, or made on knitting machinery with a cotton back and wool face," Mr. Pfau concluded.

U. K. Textile Educators Visit U. S. Schools

A group of eight distinguished British and Scottish textile educators have returned to their homes after a four-week visit to the United States during which time they inspected ten textile schools in this country from Lowell, Mass., to Atlanta, Ga. In addition the group from abroad visited laboratories, mills and scientific institutions; attended the two-day annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute in New York City, the four-day session of the National Council of Textile School Deans in Washington, D. C., and the November monthly meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists in New York. The trip was made at the invitation of the National Council of Textile School Deans.

Those in the visiting party were H. S. Bell, head of textile department, Huddersfield Technical College, Huddersfield, England; G. A. Bennett, head of textile department, Salford Royal Technical College, Salford, England; J. C. H. Hurd, head of textile department, Leicester Technical College, Leicester, England; J. G. Martindale, principal, Scottish Wool-

Visiting the installations of Burlington Mills in Greensboro as part of a month-long tour of textile operations in the United States, eight British textile school officials were present for this picture, which followed a conference with Burlington President J. C. Cowan, Jr. Shown on the *front row, from left to right*, are E. T. Pickard of the Textile Foundation of Kent, Conn; W. E. Morton of the University of Manchester; President Cowan; and Professor J. B. Speakman of the University of Leeds. On the *second row* are shown Vice-President Kenneth Fox of Burlington Mills; J. C. H. Hurd of the Leicester Technical College; R. G. Oversby of the Bradford Technical College; H. S. Bell of the Huddersfield Technical College; J. M. Preston of the University of Manchester; J. G. Martindale of the Scottish Woollen Technical College; and G. A. Bennett of the Salford Royal Technical College.

len Technical College, Galashiels, Scotland; W. E. Morton, professor of textile technology, University of Manchester, Manchester, England; R. G. Oversby, head of textile department, Bradford Technical College, Bradford, England; J. M. Preston, lecturer in textile chemistry, University of Manchester; and J. B. Speakman, professor of textile industries, University of Leeds, Leeds, England.

S.T.A. Piedmont Division Meeting Plans

Three faculty members of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh, will take part in a technical program of the Southern Textile Association's Piedmont Division at Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 2. A summary of research work on nep control will be presented by Profs. John F. Bogdan and Ivan Feng, and Prof. Dame Hamby will discuss quality control.

Textile mill managers, superintendents and overseers in the Piedmont area of North Carolina and upper central South Carolina are expected to attend the meeting, which begins at 10 a. m. and will be held at Fireman's Hall, located just inside the city limits on East Seventh Street (U. S. Highway 74-A).

John M. Caughman, general superintendent of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been appointed chairman of the meeting by A. R. Marley of Erwin Mills, Inc., Erwin, N. C., president of the Southern Textile Association. Mr. Caughman, who is a past president of the S.T.A., continues the work of arranging the meeting already done by another past president, Robert T. Stutts of Carolinian Mills, Inc., High Shoals, N. C., who has found it necessary to be in Texas Dec. 2. Along with other former officials and current board members of the association, Mr. Caughman will lead floor discussions of nep control and quality control.

A dutch barbecue at $1.25 a plate will be served at Fireman's Hall following the program. Since the meeting will be held the same Saturday as the annual Shrine Bowl game between North and South Carolina high school football stars, the association has secured 100 tickets to the game, which will be sold on a first come-first serve basis prior to the meeting.

Carolina I.T.T. Members Hold Parley

North Carolina and South Carolina mill members of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., met in Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 8-9 at the Hotel Cleveland. Mill members laid plans for the use in individual mills of the

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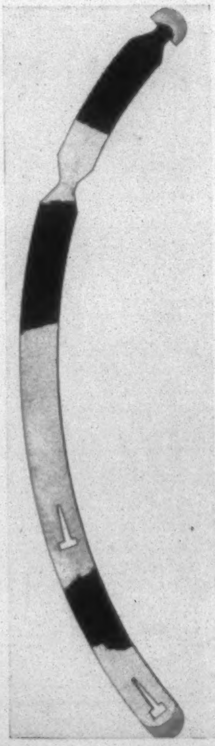

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technical and economic benefits obtained from the institute's cotton-system research projects. The research projects are planned by the Technical Advisory Committee which is headed by Walter Regnery, president of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and composed of technical men from the member mills.

Perfect Safety Record In 12 Ga. Plants

Twelve Georgia textile mills have worked six months without a single lost-time accident, according to the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, which organization has just compiled and released progress reports in connection with its Second Annual Textile Safety Contest, conducted among its members. The contest, open to members of the Georgia association who are engaged in the carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing of textile yarns and fabrics, began on April 1, 1950, and is now in its third quarter. Leaders at the half-way point, which includes 26 weeks of competition, are as follows:

Group A (1 to 249 employees): first, Clark Thread Co., Acworth, 160,022 man-hours with no lost-time accident, second, Bibb Mfg. Co., Welaunee Mill, Porterdale, 128,207 man-hours with no lost-time accidents. *Group B* (250 to 499 employees): first, Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Lumite Division, Cornelia, 366,466 man-hours with no lost-time accidents; second, Bibb Mfg. Co., Anderson Plant, Columbus, 352,458 man-hours with no lost time accidents. *Group C* (500 to 749 employees): first, Crompton-Highland Mill, Griffin, 635,564 man-hours with no lost-time accidents; second, Graniteville Co., Enterprise Division, Augusta, 588,280 man-hours with no lost-time accidents. *Group D* first, Bibb Mfg. Co., Porterdale Mill, 744,152 man-hours with one accident, and a frequency-severity rating of .050; second, Graniteville Co., Sibley Division, Augusta, 799,487 man-hours with one accident, and a frequency-severity rating of .052. *Group E:* first, Martha Mills Division, B. F. Goodrich Co., Thomaston, 2,518,218 man-hours with two accidents, and a frequency-severity rating of .006; second, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Plant No. 4, New Holland, 1,255,678 man-hours with one accident, and a frequency-severity rating of .018.

The contest is judged both on the actual number of days lost and also according to severity of accidents. Thus, one serious injury can result in a greater penalty than several minor accidents. In cases where mills have perfect records, or no lost-time accidents, the two winners in each contest group are the plants which have reported the most man-

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hours of exposure. In addition to those listed above, the following plants are included among the 12 that have worked a combined total of 3,174,816 man-hours, in six months, without suffering a lost-time accident: Augusta Weaving Division, Aiken Mills, Augusta; Bibb Mfg. Co., Taylor Mill, Reynolds; Bibb Mfg. Co., Star Plant, Macon; Clark Thread Co., Thomasville; Hartwell Mill No. 2, Toccoa; U. S. Rubber Co., Reid Plant, Hogansville.

Textile manufacturing plants operating 75 per cent of the cotton spinning spindles in Georgia are participants in the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia contest, and are striving to improve their safety records, which already are better than the national average for the textile industry, and for industry in general.

Institute Offers Research Refresher Course

An extension of Textile Research Institute's educational program to be known as the Research Refresher Course has been announced by Dr. J. H. Dillon, director of research. For some time it has been realized that there is a definite need for a program which can provide additional research training for applied scientists of the textile industry. In an effort to meet this need, the institute has set up the Research Refresher Course which has the primary objectives: (1) to provide opportunities for technical men in the textile industry to work in the Textile Research Institute laboratories for one year in order to gain an insight into modern fundamental research in textiles, (2) to provide a service to member mills wherein the training of their junior technical men may be broadened, and (3) to bring into the Textile Research Institute research group men with practical textile background which should exert a balancing effect upon the research program.

In brief, the Research Refresher Course permits a limited number of technical men from member mills to work in the Textile Research Institute laboratories at Princeton, N. J., under the direction of senior staff members. Salaries of these men, plus living allotments, will be provided by the firms where they are regularly employed. When desired, these men may be enrolled as "incidental graduate students" of Princeton University which permits taking one graduate course but does not lead to a Princeton degree. Candidates will be selected on the basis of academic records and industrial experience. The minimum standard is a bachelor's degree from a recognized college, university or textile school. Not more than four candidates will be accepted for enrollment, beginning with the second term of the present academic year. Inquiries about the refresher program may be directed to Dr. Dillon.

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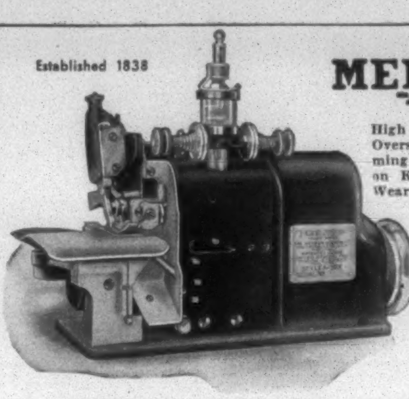

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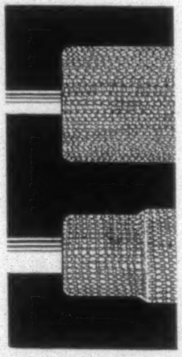

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being created by a succession of "pseudotechnical comparisons of apparel fabrics," says Giles E. Hopkins, technical director of the Wool Bureau, in a news letter addressed to textile executives now being distributed. Mr. Hopkins declares that laboratories are judging the insulating and warmth properties of fibers in apparel fabrics as if they were examining engineering insulation material or a piece of pipe. This, he declares, is unrealistic and misleading. Many of the fibers touted as containing warmth qualities which protect the human body can actually act as an effective system to hasten the transfer of heat from the body to air outside the fabric, the Wool Bureau scientist declares.

"Warth sensations of a fabric," Mr. Hopkins states, "include moisture effects and textural effects which are not considered in building material insulation. Even when cold, the human body exudes water vapor as insensible perspiration. The way different fibers absorb, transmit or even assist this moisture to condense has an important influence on the heat losses from the body and whether or not a fabric made from a given fiber is warm."

Mr. Hopkins declares that there are three factors which determine the warmth retention faculties of clothing fabrics. They are: (1) the degree of skin-to-fabric contact, which is determined by the hairiness of the surface of the fabric, plays an important part in making a fabric warm or cold; (2) the moisture retention and absorbency of a fiber has much to do with preventing sudden chilling on exposure to sudden drops in temperature or rapid movement of air; (3) the heat of absorption produced in highly absorbent fibers on sudden exposure to reduced temperatures and high relative humidities actually creates heat to counteract the change in air temperature.

"These influences of the moisture considerations in the warmth of apparel fabrics are well known to most technical men and scientists," concludes Mr. Hopkins. "They are particularly important in comparing non-absorbent fibers with wool as wool has very superior absorptive characteristics and a minimum change in resilience characteristics when wet. These qualities are responsible for a large part of its justified reputation for warmth. It is, therefore, regrettable that they are so often ignored in pseudotechnicall comparisons of apparel fabrics."

Schell Delivers Second "Gossett Lecture"

A proposal that the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers appoint a joint committee "to study the voting system of the United Nations" was advanced in an address by Herbert H. Schell of New York City, president of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., in an address in the School of Textiles at N. C. State College Oct. 24. Mr. Schell's speech was the second feature of the "B. B. Gossett Lecture Series" in the State College School of Textiles. An audience of approximately 500 persons heard Mr. Schell's address which dealt mainly with international political and economic issues. He was introduced by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the State College School of Textiles.

Mr. Schell, a former member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and present chairman of the American Industrial Information Council, said that he considers the United Uations to be "the great hope of the world" but declared that "a thorough study" of the U. N. voting procedures should be made. The U. N., he stated, "needs an awful lot of help, sympathy, and understanding" and merits the support of all freedom-loving peoples. Its "obvious weakness," the New York textile industrialist said, is the lack of a police force, which, he said, is necessary for any international or local governmental authority.

Mr. Schell also reviewed the political issues in England and other European countries—Russia, South America, and the United States— and made a comparison of wages paid to textile weavers in the United States and in England. The English weaver, he said, makes $12.15 for a 45-hour week while the same workman in the United States makes $65.21. He said he intends to call this situation to the attention of the American Tariff League and that he would warn the league of the danger of "importing starvation wages into this country." He pointed out, however, that he believes that the tariff issue is "an academic problem" and poses no great threat to any economic group in this country.

Avisco Holds Open House In Laboratory

American Viscose Corp.'s Chemical Research Department celebrated its tenth anniversary in its present laboratory at Marcus Hook, Pa., with an open house. Friends of the 150 employees and invited guests from other departments of the company were taken on tours of the laboratory and shown an exhibit illustrating its work. They also saw the company's technicolor movie, *Science Spins a Yarn,* which dramatizes the history of rayon from chemical laboratory to present-day uses.

Visitors received as a souvenir a new booklet published by the company called *Chemical Research at American Viscose.* It relates that the department was founded in 1922 when Dr. Charles S. Venable came to Marcus Hook from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was assistant director of the research laboratories for applied chemistry. Dr. Venable, who still heads the Chemical Research Department, had been invited to organize and direct the corporation's first formal research department.

Today the department's responsibilities extend from fundamental research in cellulose to Chemstrand Corp.'s new million-pound-a-year synthetic fiber plant. Early work on this acrylonitrile-type fiber to be made by Chemstrand, which is jointly-owned by Avisco and Monsanto Chemical Co., was done in the Chemical Research Department's high polymer section. This section makes big molecules out of little ones and evaluates them for their fiber-forming possibilities in basic research on new synthetic fibers.

Other sections make and study variations on the standard viscose solution and spinning bath, various yarn finishes, and processes. Separate sections also spin viscose and acetate rayon yarns experimentally, and another constantly studies ways to improve rayon tire yarns. The Sylvania Division of the Chemical Research Department conducts research on cellophane films, moistureproof and heat sealing coatings, Ceglin, Filatex, and viscose bottle closures.

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1950 Cotton Cloth Exports Off 45 Per cent

United States exports of cotton cloth in August totaled 45,633,000 square yards, an increase of 9,698,000 yards over exports in July but a decrease of 14,385,000 yards from the exports in August, 1949, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported Nov. 8. According to an analysis of Census Bureau data, larger figures were recorded for August to practically all of the important destinations, particularly Canada, Indonesia, Cuba, and the Philippine Republic. Exports to Venezuela and a few other countries were lower than in July.

Total exports for eight months, January through August, aggregated 356,005,000 square yards, compared with 644,709,000 yards for the corresponding eight months of 1949, a decline of 288,704,000 yards or 44.8 per cent. For the eight months of 1950, the following reductions from 1949 were registered: Iran, 68,180,000 yards; Philippine Republic, 41,657,000 yards; Union of South Africa, 32,264,000 yards; Canada, 32,043,000 yards; and Belgian Congo, 12,303,000 yards. Declines were also experienced by Venezuela, Thailand, Morocco, Honduras, and a few other countries. These declines were offset to some extent by increases for Indonesia which rose 15,430,000 yards over the exports for the first eight months of 1949, Cuba which increased 15,019,000 yards, Haiti up 6,086,000 yards, Dominican Republic up 4,836,000, and Nicaragua up 3,433,000 yards. Smaller increases were shown for a number of other countries.

D.O. Ratings Issued On Army Textiles

The Quartermaster Corps last month initiated the issue of D.O. (Defense Order) ratings on all purchases of textiles and apparel for the Army. Bidders on Quartermaster requirements were informed of the D.O. policy by letter. It was explained that priorities will apply not only on new orders but on outstanding awards in which deliveries have yet to be made. To most bidders, the D.O. policy will make simpler the task of quick deliveries, particularly in cases where materials and equipment are in short supply.

Carded Yarn Spinners Sold-Up Into February

Sales of carded cotton sales yarn were moderately in excess of production during October, extending the spinners' sold-up position well into February of next year, the Textile Information Service reports. While the weekly production rate showed only a slight increase for the month, the backlog of unfilled orders on spinners' books as of Oct. 28 amounted to 15.11 weeks' production and was equal to 43.35 times the stocks on hand. On Sept. 30, the backlog was equal to 14.64 weeks' production and 40.05 times the stocks on hand. Stocks of yarn in spinners' hands, includ-

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ing yarn for future deliveries against unfilled orders, dropped still further during the month. Inventories on Oct. 28 were equivalent to only 34.9 per cent of one week's production. Stocks on Sept. 30 amounted to 36½ per cent of a single week's output.

The information service, basing its report on Carded Yarn Association figures covering reports from approximately 1.4 million member spindles, noted that inventories were at the lowest levels since the last week in February, 1948, while the weekly production rate and backlog of orders both topped end-September figures which were the highest since Carded Yarn Association statistics were first compiled in January, 1948. For the week of Oct. 28, 31.8 per cent of output consisted of knitting yarn; 54.7 per cent weaving yarn, and 13.5 per cent all others; in the week ended Sept. 30, the percentages were 32, 54.3 and 13.7, respectively.

Hike Estimate Of 1950 Cotton Crop

The Agriculture Department, in its semi-final report of the year Nov. 8, estimated this year's cotton crop at 9,945,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This figure is 76,000 bales more than the 9,869,000 bales forecast in October. It compares with 16,128,000 bales produced last year and 11,599,000 for the 1939-1948 ten-year average.

October Cotton Spinning Activity Gains

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during October at 146.9 per cent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis. This compares with 139.7 per cent during September this year and 123.3 per cent during October of 1949. Spinning spindles in place Oct. 28 totaled 23,082,000, of which 20,758,000 were active consuming cotton on the last working day of the month, compared with 23,070,000 and 20,609,000 for Sept. 30 this year and 23,315,000 and 20,215,000 a year ago.

Second Textile Machinery Exhibition Set

Officials of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers have announced that the second American Textile Machinery Exhibition has been scheduled for April 26-May 1, 1954, at Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium. The first exhibition was held in May of this year.

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Rayon Shipments For October Are Listed

Shipments of rayon to domestic consumers during October totaled 107,800,000 pounds, a gain of eight per cent over the corresponding month in 1949 and four per cent less than the record shipments in August, 1950, according to the *Rayon Organon,* statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. For the first ten months of 1950, domestic rayon shipments totaled 1,031,500,000 pounds, 34 per cent more than shipments in the January-October period of 1949, and a record amount for any similar period in the history of the industry.

Rayon filament yarn shipments last month aggregated 82,500,000 pounds, a gain of four per cent over September, 1950, and ten per cent above October, 1949. Shipments of filament yarn comprised 54,900,000 pounds of viscose+cupra and 27,600,000 pounds of acetate yarn. Of the viscose+cupra total, 26,900,000 pounds were viscose high tenacity yarn and 28,000,000 pounds were textile type yarn.

Rayon staple plus tow shipments in October amounted to 25,300,000 pounds, a decrease of one per cent compared to September and about equal to those of October, 1949. Staple plus tow shipments last month were made up of 15,600,000 pounds of viscose and 9,700,000 pounds of acetate staple. Staple shipments in the first ten months of 1950, amounting to 249,600,000 pounds, were 71 per cent greater than those in the corresponding period of 1949. Producers' stocks at the end of October totaled 14,300,000 pounds compared to 12,800,000 pounds at the end of September. Stocks on Oct. 31 were made up of 6,600,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn, 3,600,000 pounds of acetate yarn, and 4,100,000 pounds of rayon staple plus tow.

A study made by the *Organon* of third quarter rayon production reveals that a total of 317,500,000 pounds were produced. This represents a gain of four per cent over the second quarter and 37 per cent above the third quarter of 1949. Output of filament yarn in the third quarter, 1950, set a new all-time record of 241,400,000 pounds, which was four per cent above the previous record in the first quarter of 1950. Viscose+cupra yarn production accounted for 66 per cent of the third quarter yarn total, and acetate filament yarn accounted for the balance of 34 per cent. Viscose+cupra yarn production in the first nine months of 1950 totaled 461,900,000 pounds, a gain of 15 per cent over the corresponding period of 1949. Viscose+cupra textile yarn production in the nine-month period amounted to 235,200,000 pounds, a gain of 27 per cent over the same 1949 period. Viscose high tenacity yarn in the January-September period totaled 226,700,000 pounds, a gain of five per cent over the same 1949 months.

Yarn shipments to the textile trades in the third quarter amounted to 167,700,000 pounds, a gain of nine per cent above the preceding quarter, while shipments to the tire manufacturers increased eight per cent. For the first three quarters of the year, yarn shipments to the textile trades totaled 478,200,000 pounds, an increase of 40 per cent over 1949.

A compilation of military uses of textile fibers by the *Organon* clearly reveals the basic difference of demand in the current situation and that of World War II. The contemplated military establishment of 3,000,000 men is one-quarter the size of the Armed Forces during World War II. It is estimated that as much as 600,000 bales of cotton may be required during the crop year ending July, 1951, or about six per cent of the total cotton consumption estimated at 9,500,000 bales. For the calendar year 1950, military use of raw wool is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds, scoured basis, or seven per cent of projected consumption of 420,000,000 pounds. Aside from any "normal" increase in the military use, the emergency reserve poundage of wool (Congressional authority to buy 100,000,000 pounds of raw wool, woolen garments, fabric and yarns) should be taken into account.

Military requirements of man-made fibers are not known, according to the *Organon.* Invitations to bid issued in 1950 show over 12,000,000 yards of rayon fabrics and 19,000,000 yards of nylon fabrics. Man-made fibers, however, are playing a significant part of the military procurement of textiles, the *Organon* points out.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY for Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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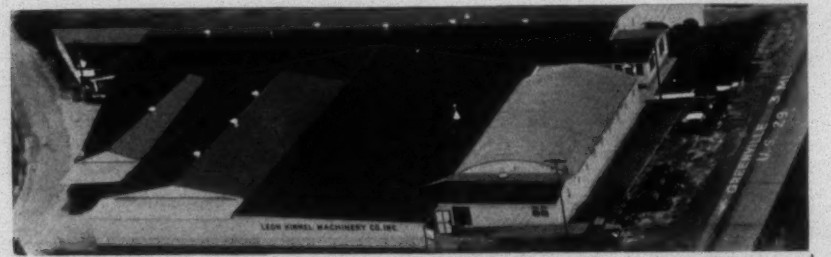

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WANTED—Position as Assistant Manager or Superintendent of yarn or twine mill. Experienced on all phases cotton and waste manufacture, including Tube Twists and Polishing. Capable of reorganizing and purchasing. Good health and high moral standards. High school education. Employed at present. All replies treated strictly confidential. Write "S.N.K." care Textile Bulletin P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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12 Individual motor drives
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Meadows Band driven acord spindles
216 spindles per frame
1⅜" ring, 3" gauge, metal guides
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1 No. 2B Kearney & Trecker Milwaukee Universal Milling Machine
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16" motorized Shaper with power feed to head, complete with motor and controls, and vise.
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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONALS

J. Y. Crompton, who has been acting comptroller at the Zion, Ill., curtain plant of Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., has been transferred to the firm's Southern headquarters at Spray, N. C., as resident auditor.

James H. Riddle, general manager of North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C., has been elected a vice-president of the concern and Edward T. Taylor is now treasurer, in addition to his former post of secretary. As treasurer, Mr. Taylor relieves President Julian Robertson of that duty.

Alan Cone has been named secretary of Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C., a subsidiary of Cone Mills Corp., and Edwin G. Holt has been elected assistant vice-president of the Cone Export & Commission Co.

Harry L. Dalton, vice-president of American Viscose Co., has been named to a ten-man rayon yarn producing industry committee which will act in an advisory capacity to the National Production Authority in devising a policy whereby high priority orders will be distributed equitably.

Joe Foil of Hickory (N. C.) Throwing Co. has been elected president of the Carolina Yarn Association succeeding William J. Yates of Charlotte, N. C. Other new officers are John Sherrill of Greensboro, N. C., vice-president; Buck Cheatham of Burlington, N. C., treasurer; and Calvert R. Hall of Greensboro, secretary.

William W. Woodward of Charlotte, N. C., a sales representative for the Atlanta, Ga., branch of H & B American Machine Co., is engaged to be married Dec. 16 to Miss Martha L. Barrett of Sparta, Ga.

Sanford P. Young has joined Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. in its textile finishes development department. He will be located in Greensboro, N. C., and will carry on contact and administrative work with mill executives in the South who are licensed to produce Everglaze fabrics and other Bancroft products. Prior to joining Bancroft, Mr. Young was associated with Dan River Mills and American Cyanamid Co.

W. D. Cathcart, previously with the Johnson City, Tenn., plant of Burlington Mills, is now manager of Cheraw (S. C.) Weaving Mills, Inc., succeeding W. D. Rohe, resigned.

Karl F. Gatlin and Eugene Johnson have joined the sales staff of Montgomery & Crawford of Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Gatlin, a native of Greenwood, S. C., and until recently connected with Kendall Mills in Newberry, S. C., will cover central North Carolina for the firm and will make his home in Charlotte, N. C. . . . Mr. Johnson, who was connected with Lydia and Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills for 12 years before entering the soft drink bottling business, will cover the Greenville-Anderson, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., area for Montgomery & Crawford. He will make his home in Greenville.

Edward W. Gamble, Jr., of Boston, Mass., director of textile chemicals for the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Co., has been named assistant to Francis J. Curtis, vice-president and director of industrial preparedness for the company. Mr. Gamble assumed his new duties in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 15. . . . Chester L. Jones, Jr., of Boston, assistant general manager of sales for the company's Merrimac Division, will succeed Mr. Gamble as acting manager of textile chemicals sales.

Richard Cowhig has been appointed special representative for Employer-Employee Benefit Plans, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., developer of pension plans and group program profit sharing plans for industry. Among the firms clients are a number of textile firms in the Carolinas.

Charles E. Rodgers has been named manager of the staple fiber division of Celanese Corp. of America. Mr. Rodgers succeeds Robert G. Dort, who died recently. Mr. Rodgers had been assistant to Mr. Dort for three years.

Culver Batson, whose most recent position was with Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., has been named superintendent of Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

H. F. Thomas has resigned as superintendent of Stonecutter Mills Corp., Spindale, N. C.

A number of changes and promotions among the supervisors of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, Inc., have been announced: T. J. Brooks has been promoted to superintendent of slashing; Dennis Comer, formerly of Cornelius, N. C., has been named superintendent of preparation; S. D. Boyd, formerly superintendent of maintenance, has been named superintendent of the No. 6 Plant, and R. G. Fields has been promoted from overseer of maintenance to superintendent; Ed Warren has been named night superintendent of weaving at Plant No.1.

R. A. McCluney, formerly overseer of carding for Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill, is now assistant superintendent of the Madora Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C. . . . J. E. Smith, formerly of Stanley, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the A.Y.P. Adrian Plant.

C. J. Simmons, formerly connected with Gurney Mills, Prattville, Ala., is now cloth room overseer for Caledonia Mills, Inc., Lumberton, N. C.

D. R. Arrowood has been promoted to superintendent of Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill, where he succeeds Winston Garth, who has been transferred to Gainesville, Ga., as superintendent of Pacolet Mfg. Co. Mill No. 6, another Deering, Milliken subsidiary.

Joe Smith, Jim McLean and Red Cribe have been named overseers of weaving on the first, second and third shifts, respectively, at the Springfield Plant of Morgan Mills, Inc., Laurel Hill, N. C. Mr. Smith came from Greenville, S. C., Mr. McLean from Lexington, N. C., and Mr. Cribe from Red Springs. N. C.

OBITUARIES

William A. Brownlee, 53, who was recently named chairman of the board of Appalachian Mills Co., Knoxville, Tenn., after having served as president for ten years, died Nov. 7 of a heart ailment. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

William H. Porcher, 72, of Charlotte, N. C., identified with Whitin Machine Works in the South for more than 40 years until his retirement last January, died Nov. 13 following a sudden illness. In 1909 Mr. Porcher joined the late Stuart W. Cramer as selling agent for Whitin and several other firms. On Mr. Cramer's resignation in 1919 Mr. Porcher was appointed Southern agent for Whitin, together with Robert I. Dalton. Mr. Porcher is survived by his wife, a son and daughter, five sisters and a brother.

MILL NEWS

ANDERSON, S. C.—Appleton Mfg. Co., one of the largest flannel mills in the world, has been purchased by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Sales terms provide for three shares of Stevens stock to be given for four shares of Appleton stock. The transaction, which is estimated to involve about $9,000,000, is one of the largest transfers of mill property within the past several years. Appleton Mfg. Co. is equipped with 1,967 looms, 214 cards and 63,484 spindles. It also has its own dyeing and bleaching facilities.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, N. C.—A site consisting of 247 acres and 12 buildings here has been given by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., to Greenville (S. C.) Lodge 858, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which will develop the property as a Summer camp for deserving Greenville County children.

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Forty-eight homes in Davidson have been purchased from Palomino Mills, Inc., by Economy Homes, Inc., of Winston-Salem, N. C., at a cost of $80,-

000. An additional $15,000 to $20,000 in improvements to these homes is to be made in the near future. Present occupants were to be given priority in purchase of the homes.

WHITNEY, S. C. — The new sheeting plant of Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. is scheduled to begin partial production here this month. The plant will utilize some 600 looms, 32,000 spindles and 105 cards. When it is finished, Naumkeag will have invested about $2,000,000 in the buying and modernization of the Whitney plant.

CLINTON, S. C.—Lydia Cotton Mills is adding a story beneath its present three-story building and also is constructing a large addition to the mill. The basement has been used for storage in the past, but now workmen are lowering the floor of the basement by about seven feet to provide space for the installation of 300 new looms. The mill will add 16,000 spindles along with the new looms, giving the mill a total of 67,000 spindles.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—American Yarn & Processing Co., by virtue of a compromise judgment in Superior Court at Gastonia, N. C., recently, acquired the right to purchase the property of Whitehall Knitting Mills, Inc. Definite plans for the building by A.Y.P. will be made known later.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—A new hospitalization and life insurance plan for employees of Avondale Mills was inaugurated Nov. 6. It replaces the plan that was extended to all Avondale plants in 1941.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. of Greenville announces that work is nearing completion on two apparatus towers, two toilet towers and the bricking of windows on the first two floors of the weave room and final spinning room as part of an air-conditioning program for the Greenville plant. General contract for this work is held by the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville and Birmingham, Ala. The apparatus towers and both toilet towers are of two-story construction. In addition to bricking the windows, the walls on these first two floors are being insulated with two inches of foam glass. It is reported that this program will run in excess of $100,000 by the time the equipment is installed.

LIBERTY, S. C.—Woodside Mills Nov. 13 announced plans for expanding its cotton units at Liberty and at Fountain Inn, S. C. Construction of a small two-story weave room extension at the Liberty Plant will allow installation of 30 new looms and additional warp preparation equipment. Rearrangement of floor space at the Fountain Inn facility will provide space for installation of 74 new looms and additional spinning equipment.

CHERAW, S. C.—A one-story brick and steel addition, 17 by 138 feet, is nearing completion at Cheraw Weaving Mills, Inc. It will house additional looms, and is constructed so that further expansion can be made at a later date. The new construction and machinery is estimated to cost approximately $400,000.

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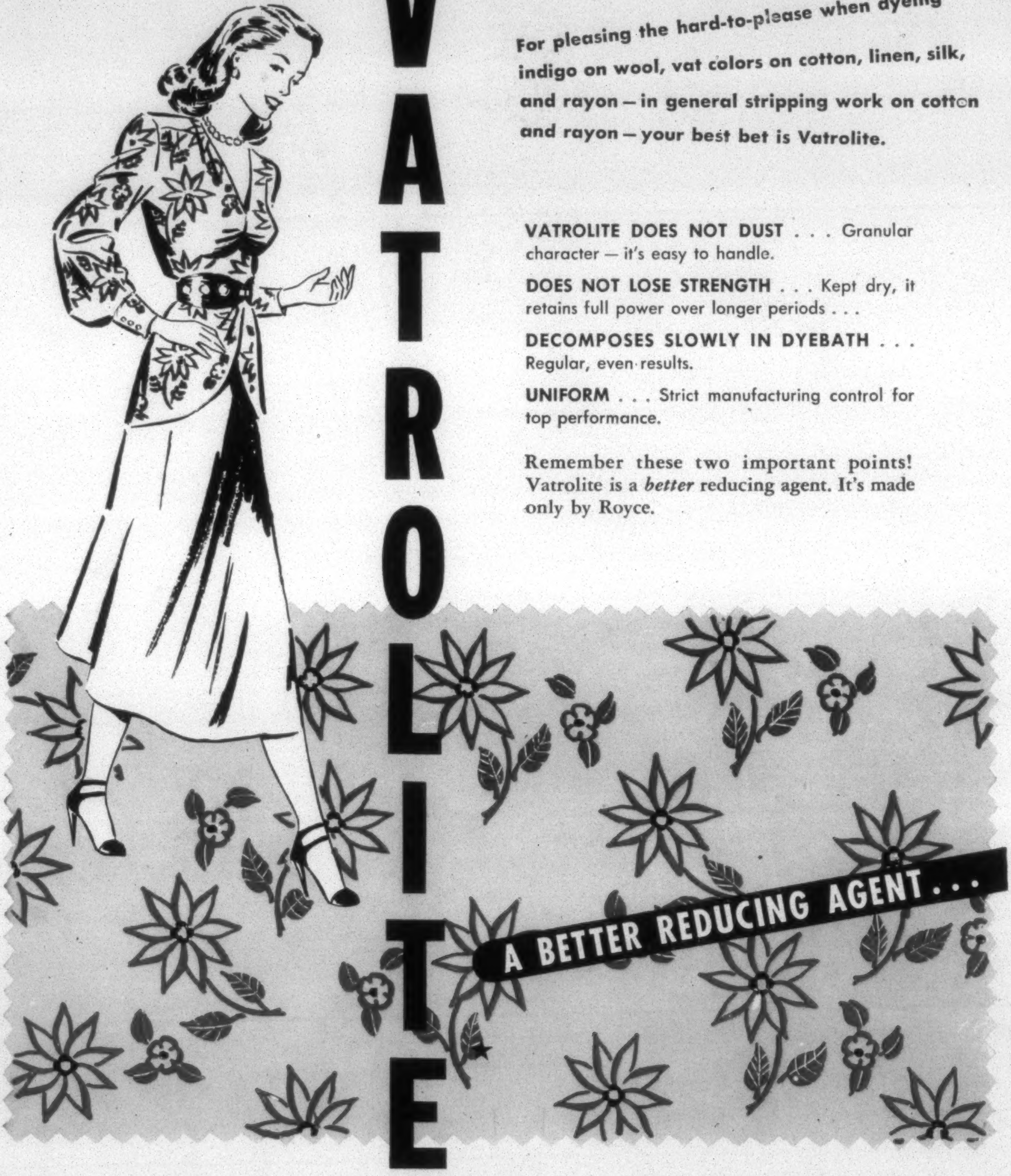

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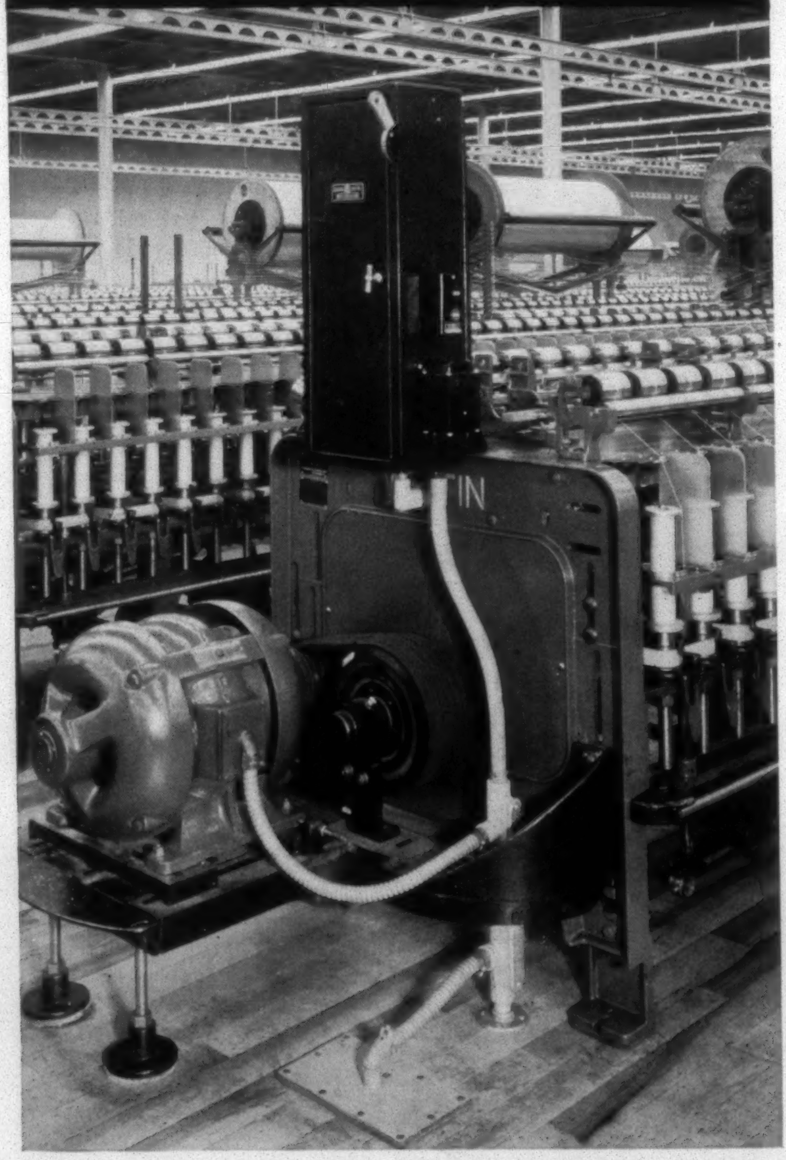

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